A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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SPECIAL SUNDAY EDITION.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

PROCLAMATION of the LAND LEAGUE.

FURTHER ARRESTS of RINGLEADERS.

The Government it would seem are at last determined to employ the resources of civilisation with energy and decision. On Friday night a proclamation appeared in the Dublin Gazette, signed by Mr. Forster and the Lords Justices, in which the Government state that as in many parts of Ireland an organised system of intimidation is practised, whereby divers persons are under apprehension of violence to their persons or properties, or deprivation of the necessaries of life or loss of business, and are coerced to give up their lawful employment, to abandon their law-ful pursuits, to abstain from the fulfilment of their lawful engagements, and to become members of or their lawful engagements, and to become memoris of the subscribe to the funds of an association commonly known as the Land League, or to abstain from doing what they have a legal right to do, all persons are warned that such practices of intimidation are criminal, and that those engaging in them or inciting to them are liable to be arrested or imprisoned. A number of meetings were also proclaimed in the same Gazette, and the determination thus announced had already been preceded by vigorous action. Shortly after Mr. Parnell's arrest, Mr. Sexton was arrested at his ledgings, Upper Frederick-street, Dublin, by Superintendent Mallon. Two warrants were issued for superintendent Mailon. Two warrants were issued for his apprehension, one charging him with inciting others wrongfully and without legal authority to intimidate divers persons with a view to compel them to abstain from paying rent. The other warrant charged him with treasonable practices. When arrested Mr. Sexton was all in hed and had just proviously personal a wint form treasonable practices. When arrested lar, solviol was fill in bed, and had just previously received a visit from Mr. Joseph Bugger, M.P. Dir, Sexton was asked by the officer if he thought his removal would endanger his health, but he replied that he would make no statement in regard to his health, and he was thereupon removed to Kilmainham in a cab.

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Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., was arrested at the Imperial Hotel just before nine o'clock yesterday moraing by Superintendent Mallon and three other detectives. He was placed in a cab and at once drive no fit to Kilmainham. The cab was followed by several cars carrying policemen. The news get abroad before the parties left he hotel, and consequently some hundreds of people assembled outside the hotel and cheered most heartily when Mr. O'Kelly made his appearance and was driven off. On his arrival, he refused to be scarched, and the prison rules had to be carried out by force. According to a special telegram, the hon, gentleman informed an interviewerthat he anticipates many arrests, and among them that of Mr. Dillen.

Mr. Quinn, principal secretary of the Land League, had previously been arrested at his ledgings in St. Vincent-street at seven in the morains, before he was out of bed. Mr. Mallon was given plenty of time to get ready. He carefully packed his portmantenu, and, among the books he took with him was a volume of John Bright's speeches. He was driven to Kilmainham on an outside car.

Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, was also arrested later, and conveyed to Kilmainham.

Mr. Healy also, who is "wanted" by the police, is said to be in England, and a special messenger has been sent to Holyhead to intercept him in case he was returning to Ireland.

Mr. A. O'Conner, who visited Mr. Parnell on Wednes.

Mr. Healy also, who is wanted to be in England, and a special messenger has been sent to Holyhead to intercept him in case he was returning to Ireland.

Mr. A. O'Connor, who visited Mr. Parnell on Wednesday, was advised by that gentleman to decamp, which he appears to have done into Wales, from whence, as Mr. Parnell surgested, the business management of the League could be carried on.

Father Sheehy and Mr. Egan, Land League treasurer, have arrived in Paris.

It seems that up to a late hour yesterday the Government had taken no steps to proclaim the Phænix Park neeting today.

Mr. Parnell has been accommodated with a cell on the ground floor of Kilmainham gaol. The apartment is boarded, and, though small, is comfortable, being furnished with a fire-place and fire. The hon member's first visitor was Mr. McGough, the solicitor to the Land League, whose interview, it is stated, was of a purely professional character. He has been interviewed also by a special correspondent, to whom he expressed an opinion which is not unlikely to be well founded, that the action of the Government was intended to intimidate the people to prevent the flow of funds into the Land League coffers. To another interviewer he stated—I shall take it as an evidence that the people of the country did not do their duty if I am not speedily released.

Mr. Sexton's arrest, it seems, was totally unexpected. On Thursday night he came from a sick bed to attend the League meeting discussing Mr. Parnell's arrest, but he

On Thursday night he came from a sick bed to attend the League meeting discussing Mr. Parnell's arrest, but he refrained from giving utterance to open expressions likely to compromise him. He did not think he would be arrested, although there was a general feeling among the members of the League that the organisation would be suppressed-

The Freeman says Mr. Sexton, after his incar-ceration, had a serious relapse. His medical adviser states that the arrest has endangered his life. There is nodoubt but that the action of the Government has produced the utmost consternation among the manu-bers of the party, but, of course. states that the arrest has endangered his life.

There is no doubt but that the action of the Government I has produced the utmost consternation among the members of the party, but, of course, the indignation of the Land Leaguers is for the moment considerably above boiling point. On Friday a public meeting was held in the Rotunda at Dublin to protest against Mr. Parnell's sarrest. The hall was crowded, and fully 20,000 people assembled outside, unable to gain admittance. Sacktiville-street was patrolled by mounted police, and a force of about 200 constables was stationed close to the Rotunda. Mr. Dawson, M.P., presided, and there were also present Mr. Dillen, M.P., Mr. Gray, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., Mr. Gray, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., Mr. Heep, M.P., Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., and Mr. Biggar, M.P. The proceedings were very enth is arrest as one of the most arbitrary, lawless, and tyrannical acts that ever disgraced the annals of British rule in Ireland (loud cheers, and shouts for "Irish Republic" and "No rent"). Mr. O'Kelly, M.P., seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Dillon, M.P., who denounced the arrest as the bitterest outrace yet inflicted on the Irish people, and said he would be greatly disappointed if it facultated the payment of rents (cheers). The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. T. D. Sullivan then moved a resolution to pledge the people of Ireland

to act on the advice given them by Mr. Parnell. Mr. Metge, M.P., having seconded the resolution, it was passed. Other resolutions were adopted and the proceedings concluded. The mob in the street behaved in a tunuituous manner, and sang "God save Ireland." They were, however, dispersed by the police.

A meeting of the citizens of Limerick, presided over by the Mayor, was held in the Town Hall, at which a resolution was passed, colling on the tenants of Ireland to pay no rent so long as Mr. Parnell remained in gaol. Bodies of solders and armed police patrol the town, which is perfectly quiet.

At a meeting in Creughwell, a proposal that no rents

At a meeting in Creughwell, a proposal that no rents should be paid until Mr. Parnell was released was withdrawn, but a motion condemning the Government was carried. Subsequently Mr. Gladstone's effigy was burned in the street.

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A public meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, to express indignation at the arrest of Messus. Parnell and Sexton. About 3,000 persons attended, including about 20 Roman Catholic priests. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. Harold Rylett, late Land League candidate for Tyrone, the Rev. Mr. Cahill, and other gentlemen, who called upon the men of the North to held firmly by the dectrines of the Land League, and show the blustering British Government that the people of Ireland were not to be put down by buckshot and bayonets. A general strike against rent as long as Parnell remained in prison was advocated, and it was advised that others should be ready to take the places of those arrested.

At a meeting of the Westmeath and Roscommon Land

buckshot and bayonets. A general strike against rent as long as Parnell remained in prison was advocated, and it was advised that others should be ready to take the places of these arrested.

At a meeting of the Westmeath and Roscommon Land League, held at Athlone, resolutions were passed characterising. Mr. Parnell's arrest as "an bet of despotism unworthy the Autocrat of All the Russias," and stating that it was due "to personal feelings on the part of Mr. Gladstone, who, smarting under the casteigation inflicted on him by Mr. Parnell's reply to his Loeds address, ordered the arrest with madice prepare of the most illustrious and trusted leader that ever conducted the Irish people to victory."

In spite of these demonstrations however, and fifty more of precisely the same pattern, the latest felegrams from Dublin assert that nothing is more remerkable than the demeanour of the people, who are unexcited and quiet. No reports of victorit conduct have come from the country, and a Dublin correspondent of the Press Association telegraphs:—The arrests of Mr. Secton, M.P. for Sligo, and Mr. Quinn have been received by the major portion of the citizens of Dublin with unalleged antistaction.

Various precartions are long taken by the authorities to prevent any distrubance, and it is obliced that sell Land League meetings will be prohibited. There is censide table excitement among the lower portion of the population, but the tradian and high collares are in hopes that the vigorous action of the Government will put an end to the intividation which had commenced to be openly practiced in the capital itself.

The various provincial branches of the Land League of Great Britain have received this mercang from the Central Executive in Leaden espice of three resolutions passed at a meeting of the Executive on Thursday night, together with the following manifesto:—"The Central Executive look to your members to prove in this crisis their unfaltering devotion to the cause of country better unfaltering devotion to the cause of co

LATEST DETAILS.

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A later Press Association telegram says—Matters have assumed a much more threatening aspect. The additional arrests have rekindled the excitement. The arrest of Mr. John Dillou, M.P., has provoked a most intense feeling. At the moment of writing an immense crowd has assembled in Sackvillestreet, opposite the Imperial Hotel, at which the principal members of the Land League have been in the habit of staying. The only representative of that organisation now staying at that hotel, however, is Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P., who, on making his appearance last evening, was greeted with the wildest acclamation. Walking arm in arm with one of the leader writers of the Freeman's Journal, he proceeded across to the office of that paper, which was immediately surrounded by several thousand persons. Owing to the threating aspect of affairs, a large draft of police were sent to the spot, and amid tremendous heoting and greaning, dispersed the crowd. The people only moved their location, however, and no sconen were the police drawn up than they again and again rushed into Princes Street, evidently expecting Mr. Biggar's return; but that gentleman had left the office by a back door, and this being ascertained, the crowdleft, cheering, and proceeded to the Land League offices.

At an early hour this morning, Superintendent Mallon served a further warrant on Mr. Parnell, M.P., in Kilmainham Goal, charging him with being "reasonably suspected of having, since the 39th of September, 1880, been guilty as the principal of treasonable practices."

Mr. O'Kelly, who was arrested this morning, was born in Dublin, and while acting as special correspondent of the New York Hereld, in Cuba, was led out to be shot as a spy, but saved his life by claiming protection as a subject of Her Majosty Queen Victoria.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., was restreed at his own residence in North George-street, when about leaving to attend a meeting of the Land League Executive. It was accomplished without notice, and it was not until special editions

by train, leaving Cork at 5.30 p.m. The arrest was accomplished as quietly as possible.

The arrests are believed to be preliminary to the suppression of the Land League, and to the seizure of the United Ireland. The meetings announced to be held to Locy (Sunday) in reference to the arrests have been probabled. Mr. Dillon despatched a meesage to Holyhead to stop Mr. Healy from coming to Ireland yesterday morning. Soldiers are still confined to barracks, the gates of which are kept closed. Artillery has been distributed amongst the troops.

Instructions have been telegraphed to every military station in the country, to preserve the most watchful vigilance, and to be prepared to meet any contingency at the part of the populace. The flying columns are ready then for the instant suppression of any breach of the peace, are on a large scale. In addition to the guns removed from Portobello barracks for the protection of the Castle, two have been taken to Kilmauham prison.

All the troops are confined to barracks in readiness to turn out on the shortest notice.

Mr. Healy, M.P., left London on Thursday night for Dublin, but a messenger dispatched the next morning from the Land League met him at Holyhead, with instructions that he was to remain on the other side of the channel, which he did.

MORE SHIPPING DISASTERS.

The ketch Time, of Goole, laden with wheat, was lost on the Wold during the gale on Friday night, the crew being saved by the Caistor lifebrat. A brig is known to have been lost on the Hashro' Sinds with all hands, but her name has not been assertained. Two other ressels were seen to drift over the Scroby Sands. No nows has yet been received of the fishing fleet. One lurger, called the Violet Mary, has come an dismasted. A Dutch schooner, the Willemia, from Gallipoli, for Goole, with olive oil, was towed into Yarmouth by two tags.

TWENTY LIVES LOST AT SEA.

The Cyprism, steamer, from Liverpool to Genoa, which was wrecked on Friday night off the Carnarvenshire coast, had a crew of twenty-eight all told. Of these only eight are saved. Of the twenty who were drowned the bodies of eight have been washed ashere.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN AMERICA.

A Reuter's telegram from Philadelphia, dated Friday, states that a fire broke out last night at Landenberger's Spirning Mill, in that city. Many of the operatives, who found themselves demand in by the fiames, threw themselves out of the windows, and were either killed or benously injured, while others were burnt to death or sufficient. It is estimated that 20 lives were lost.

SAD TALE OF POVERTY.

On Thursday, Mr. S. Largham, deputy-coroner for Westminster, presided at an inquest held in the Board-rean of the Workhouse, Pokand-street, Oxford-street, touching the death of John Sedgeley, aged 51, of 12, Beatinck-street, Sepo-Erman Sligh, vilow, of 12, Beatinck-street, Sepo-Bertman Sligh, vilow, and was the state of his dead wife, to whom he was much state he state of his dead wife, to whom he was much case until the contract was lost. He then was compelled to 1- veh his situation, and for the parts twelve months had searcely earned any money at all. He sought work in every direction, but fate seemed to be against him, and day by day and week by week he was unsuccessful. Witness lived with him, and, for the sake of the two children, the neighbours were led to believe that the deceased and herself were married, as in fact they would have been had the law allowed it. She earned los. a week, and sometimes 12s., by washing and charing, out of which 3s. a week was paid for rent and a few pence for the schooling of the little ones.—Coroner: But that left very little to live on. Did you not apply to the parish for relief —Witness fürmly: Never, sir. The dead man and myself were against it. We lived as best we could—A juror: It seems a pity, because the man was evidently very respectable, though equally unfortunate, and the relief would have been granted, I should say.—Examination continued: Latterly the poor fellow seemed to be down-hearted and crushed by his misfortune, and her supported with a macer and more than one occasion that he should be compelled to drown himself, but she never expec insanity.'

Cintral Criminal Court.—The October sessions of the court will commence on Monday. There are three charges of nurseler. The charge of libel preferred by Mr. Lamb, Brighton solicitor, against Mr. Henry Munster, is for rial; likewise the indictment against Mabel Wilberforce for perjury, arising out of a case in the Queen's Bench. This latter case will be heard by Mr. Justice Hawkins on Tuesday.

Outting vessels of less than 50 tons measurement, Europe possesses 42 tons to every 1,000 inhabitants; America, 40; and Australia, 79; while Asia and Africa have only two tons per 1,000. Liverpool ranks as the most important port in the world, with a tonnage of 2,617,373.

Mr. Amine Nassir, Director of the Protestant Missions in Cairo, who came to England for the purpose of collecting funds for the Protestant Missions in Egypt, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

The Inish Vote in Bradford, their electoral strength being 1,800. Subsequently, however, owing to his action in regard to exercion and later in connection with the Land Bill, the Bradford branch of the Land League and other Irish associations passed a resolution denouncing Mr. Forster as a traitor, and pledging themselves to

escort which it had been decined advisable to send to accompany him, Mr. Dillon was on his way to Kilmainham Gaol.

The arrest of Mr. Dillon completed the real work of the day up to the present.

Mr. John R. Hefferman, of the Cork Land League, who had lately been released from Limerick Gaol, was arrested last evening by Sub-Inspector Mayne, and detective-constable Bulwer. He was conveyed to Limerick Gaol

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(TELEGRAMS THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, October 12.

The French troops are expected to occupy the barracks in the city to-day. Three thousand more troops arrived at Seya (Susar) yesterday. A French Artilleryman who left Tunis for Manouba has disappeared. His horse strayed back to camp without its rider.

Tunis, October, 14. The troops occuping this city were largely reinforced to-day. The fortifications are being repaired in different places. The French troops have been officially ordered to render the Bey the military salute. The French flag was this evening hoisted on the citadel over the Tunisian standard. It is proposed to construct a military railway between Susa and Kairwan.

The Sheikh Mohamed Kemoun, the leader of the insurgents at Sfax, has arrived here the Tripoli.

Thus, October 15.

A severe engagement was fought yesterd ay between the troops of General Sabadier's column and the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Zaghouan. The Arabs subsequently retreated to the mountains bordering on the Siliana river.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, October 14.

Although the Russian envoys conducting the negotiations with the Holy See have assigned the necessity of obtaining fresh instructions as the reason for their departure, and have stated that they will return at the end of November, little hope is now entertained at the Vatican of the negotiations being brought to a successful issue. It is stated that a Concordat will shortly be concluded between the Vatican and Roumania.

THE THEMISH DEET

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THE TURKISH DEBT.

CONSTANTORLE, October 14. Evening.

Mr. Bourke has finally agreed to the Galata Banker is retaining the sum of 27640,000 annually from the six contributions, but insists upon a preliminary examination of the claim of each banker. The bankers have decided that should Mr. Bourke propose to reduce the capital amount of their claims they will dedine to conclude any arrangement with the bondholders. The Ottoman Commissioners refuse to gurrance a minimum of one per cent, interest on the reduced debt, but it is considered certain that the coded revenues will yield that amount.

CONSTANTINGED (October 15.

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The capital of the debt, red cold in contourity with Mr. Bourke's liquidation scheme, is estimated by the Ottoman Commissioners at £98,192,222, and by Mr. Bourke himself at £170,105,129. There sums include six years' napsid commas, contralised according to the issue price of the various Louns. As regards interest, Mr. Bourke claims a minimum of 1 per cent, and a future maximum of 4 per cent. The first payment of half per cent, to the sinking fund is only to be lander after the same afterwards received will be supplied to wards the payment of interest on the debt. The sums afterwards received will be supplied to wards the payment of interestatine rate of 5 per cent, and any other presible surplus will go towards increasing that interest to the maximum of 4 per cent.

THE JOINT ACTION IN EGYPT.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, October 13.

By order of the Sultan, Artin Effendi paid visits to the British and French Ambassadors to-day in order to ask for explanations with regard to the despatch of ironclads to Alexandria by England and France.

With regard to the report that the object of the despatch of English and French iron-dask to Alexandria was to entere the immediate departure of the Turkish Commissioners from Expt, the Porte has been informal that the sole object of the British and French Cabinets was to protect their subject.

TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Guiteau was brought to the Criminal Court yesterday under a strong quard, and arraigned for the intrider of President Garfield. After the indictment had been read to the prisoner, who listened to it with languid indifference, he was asked to plead, to which he replied that he had a statement to make. The Court, however, refused to hear him, whereupon Guiteau pleaded "Not Guilty." The District Attorney asked that the trial of the prisoner should commence on the 17th mst. Mr. Scoville, the counsel for Guiteau, stated in an affidavit, presented in conjunction with one by t'e prisoner, that he proposed to deny the jurisdiction of the Court, and defend the prisoner on the grounds, firstly, of insanity, and secondly, that the wound indicted upon the late President was not necessarily fat il. Mr. Scoville, therefore, uiged a postponement until he could procure assistant counsel and witnesses. The Court fixed November 7th for the trial, and requested that the question of jurisdiction should be argued before October 30th.

THE MASSACRE OF EXPLORERS IN EGYPT.

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According to a despatch from Carro, semi-officially published here, the Egyptian Government appears willing to give the satisfaction demanded by Italy for the massacre of the exploring party conducted by Signer Guilletti.

PILGRIMS IN ROME. Rome, October 15.

About a thousand pilgrims to-day proceeded to the Basilica of San Lorenzo, where the remains of Pins II are interred. After mass had been elebrated a number fibral crowns were deposited in the tomb of the la Pontiff. There was no disturbance of any kind.

GREAT LOSS OF BERWICK BOATS.

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It is now known that seventy or eighty fishermen at Eyemouth are already drowned. Five boats are ashore at Bournemouth, of which only two crews are saved, and some are supposed to more reached Holyhead. Another boat was sunk near th. Queen's Harbour, Berwick. Twenty-seven boats are n.w masing. Messengers are being sent south to accertain if any of these boats have reached shelter there.

ALL ENGLAND BICYCLE HANDICAP

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
The first heats of the All England One Mile Handicar The first heats of the All England One Mile Handicar-Bicycle Race were run yesterday afternoon at the Aston Lower Grounds. The winners of the heats were R. Howell, Wolverhampton; P. Key, Wolverhampton; T. Floyd, Birmingham; A. Whitehouse, Leicester; J. Hill, Birmingham; S. Vale, Bloxwich; G. Saich, F. Barlow, and G. Owen, Birmingham; H. Green, Wolverhampton; C. Bennett, Coventry, and F. Wrighton, Coventry J. Keen, ef London, ran second to Owen, of Birmingham, in his heat. B. Keen and C. Gerrard, of London, also competed. The quickest time was made by Whitehouse, of Leicester—Smin 41sec. The final heats will be run on Monday.

SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Five-and-twenty years age a prophet who has long since gone over to the majority foretold that a day would come, and that we should not have to wait long to see it, when American horses would compete with the cracks of the English Turf upon their own ground, and probably defeat them. It was in the year 1867 that the reads of the English Turf upon their own ground, and probably defeat them. It was in the year 1867 that the read to the termination of the majority of the them. It was in the year 1867 that the gain of the American bred mare Prioress to victory after a dead heat between her, El Hakim, and Queén Bless. The prediction did not look much like fulfilment when Mr. Ten Broeck made his plucky and determined but unsuccessful attempt to wrest from us our equine supremacy. But Messrs. Lorillard and Keene have this year amply avenged the defeats of their less fortunate countryman, and made the racing season of 1881 for ever memorable in the annals of the turf as the American's Year. The victory of Foxhall on Tuesday was one of the hollowest on record in the Casarowitch, and only thrice since the race was instituted in 1859 has a three-year-old carried a heavier impost than Foxhall's 7st. 12lbs. first past the post. In 1854 Faugh-a-Ballagh won with 8st. on his back; in 1857 Julius carried 8st; and last year Robert the Devil bore to the front the severest penalty under which any horse has yet won the race, namely, 8st. 6lbs. The victory of Mr. Keene's horse, therefore, is an achievement of which the Americans have good reason to be proud, and especially as the time, on which they lay more stress than we do, was the fastest on record—tying Chippendale's 4min. 1sec. in 1879. Our only consolation is that the winner is of pure English parentage, prepared by an English trainer, William Day, and ridden by a British jockey, McDonald. These facts take some of the sting out of the defeat.

out of the defeat.

I am not, however, one of those who believe in the deterioration of the English thoroughbred, and I agree with an able writer in the Field that the victories of Foxhall and Iroquois are quite as much due to English air, food, riding, aud, in the case of Foxhall, training, as to the climate in which they were born, for if the Kentucky grass be the most nutritions in the world, the English and Scotch cats are far better than the oats of the United States, whilst in the management, training, and riding of thoroughbreds we are incomparably superior to our cousins across the herring-pond. Moreover, I maintain that in our two best three-year-olds of 1880, Bend Or and Robert the Devil (the latter of whom has just taken his final farewell of the turf), were far superior to the best three-pear-olds of 1881, in proof of which I would point to the fact that Foxhall, with the best of the weights in each case, has tackled both Bend Or and Robert the Devil and been well beaten by both, whilst Iroquois fared no better when he met the Derby winner of 1889 in the Champion Stakes on Thursday, and could only run a bad third to Scobell. Of course the Americans say that Iroquois was not in form on Thursday; but from the way in which he won the Newmarket Derby on the following day I should say that he was as fit and well at Newmarket as he was at Epsom or Doncaster.

There are various rumours as to the amount of money cleared by the American division. According to one account they have netted £80,000, of which that lucky gamester Mr. Walton is credited with £40,000. A more modest computation places the winnings of the party at £50,000, and gives £25,000 to Mr. Walton. The successful jockey, McDonald, has received the handsome present of £2,000. Fordham was to have had the mount, and was promised £3,000 if he won, but George had a bit of a tiff with Mr. Keene and declined to ride Foxhall, for which piece of petulance I doubt not he is now repenting in sackcloth and ashes.

Mr. Walton has presented McDonald with £1,000 in addition to the £2,000 I have already spoken of, so that the lucky rider of Foxhall nets by one victory a sum greater than the annual salary of some Cabinet Ministers! Mr. Walton has, of course, a right to be generous if he chooses, and as he has cleared some £40,000 this week—for he recouped his lesses on Iroquois in the Champion Stakes by winning £10,400 over Nellie's victory in the Great Challenge Stakes—he can well afford to be liberal. But the way in which this American gambler tips the jockeys and stable-lads, and in fact every one who brings him any useful information, cannot but prove demoralising. I don't mean to say that Mr. Walton encourages these persons to be dishonest, but it is certain that he tempts them to give him "items of intelligence" which their duty to their employers does not warrant them in disclosing. And that is not fair either to employers or employed.

William Day must have indulged in some curious and interesting reminiscences this week. It is twenty-one years since he won a Caesarewitch with Dulcibella, and it was he who sold Phaton, the paternal grand sire of Foxhall, for a twenty-pound note to go to America! As Lord Beaconsfield more than once said, "A good many things have happened since then!"

Kermesse, as every one expected, won the Middle Park Plate easily enough and has thus put the crowning stroke to an exceptionally brilliant two-year-old career; for she has carried off the New Stakes at Asoot, the Charapague Stakes at Doncaster, and now, lastly, the Middle Park Plate with the heaviest impost everyct borne to victory in that race. Kermesse is engaged in the One Thousand, the Oaks, and the St. Leger of 1882. In the second house, Gerald, Mr. Lorillard has a good useful colt, who, though he may not repeat the triumphs of Iroquois, will, I think, be heard of to advantage as a three-year-old.

The result of the week's racing at Newmarket is to bring Don Fulano and Retreat into particular prominence for the Cambridgeshire—for without question the latter might have run a good second to Foxhall in the Cesarewitch, had not Lord Bradford declared to win with Chippendale. Muriel and Scobell are also in demand. Fiddler, who led over the Bushes Hill in the Cesarewitch being distinctly inferior to Muriel. The chances of the various competitors, however, I shall leave for discussion next week.

Next week the meetings are only of minor importance: viz., Groydon, Four Oaks Park (Birmingham), Thirsk, and Sandown. At Croydon I fancy Bay Cardinal or Lowland Lad for the Woodside Plate; Post-card, or Trickett, for the Norwood Handicap, Forget-me-Not, or Susan, for the Selling Nursery; Golden Pippin, or Maud for the October Hurdle; and Norseman, or Cross-Question for the October Steeplechase. At Birmingham, I think John Ridd, or Buxton will carry off the Autumn Handicap, and for the Sandown Autumn Cup, commend me to Brotherhood and Montrose, whilst Lartington and Hagioscope should manage the Thirsk Autumn Handicap between them.

The influence of women upon sport has never, I think, been properly recognised by sporting writers, but to judge from a significant paragraph in a Yorkshire paper this week it is soon likely to make itself felt in a somewhat remarkable manner. At the West Riding Court, Bradford, on Monday, a miner was fined £10 for keeping a gambling-den and betting-house, in great request among the miners of the neighbourhood, and thirteen men were fined £2 each for aiding and abotting. The proceedings arose, adds the report, out of complaints by the wives of the men. If the women once set their faces resolutely against betting they will do far more to suppress it than all the might of the law. I remember how in one of Mr. Andrew Halliday's comedies a lady was perpetually nagging at her husband because he was "always putting something on and never pulling anything off," and I shudder to think of the life which a woman of that kind might, if the chose, lead a husband who was given to betting.

By the way, our Antipodean and Transatlantic cousins are disposed to regard betring with much less lenient eyes than we de. The Legislature of New Zealand has just passed an Act making it penal to carry on the business of a bookmaker. And a case is now proceeding before the law courts of New York, in which the legality of bookmaking at the meetings of the American Jockey Club is brought into question, and it seems likely to be decided against the bookmakers. In arguing before the judge on behalf of the Jockey Club, the counsel for that body made some singular statements which will make the "unco guid" of this country open their eyes in the

amazement. He contended that in permitting betting and bookmaking at their race meetings, the American Jockey Club "were upheld by custom and general usage, approved by Henry Clay, General Jackson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prince of Wales, and even her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of Itulia!" What a pity the three last named personages cannot be called as witnesses for the defence. It would be rich to hear the Archbishop of Canterbury state in open court the grounds of his approval of bookmaking, with perhaps some of his own experiences in unravelling the mysterics of that puzzling science!

making, with perhaps some of that puzzling science!

It is the fashion to moan over the degeneracy of English sportamen, and to talk of butchery taking the place of sport, nor do I deny for a moment that trapped-hare coursing meetings like that wretched, unsportsmanlike, disgusting affair at Kempton Park the other day, and big buttuce where the pheasants are as tame as barn-door fowls, are sickening to grue sportsmen as painful indications of a want of mailiness in the sports of the sising generation. But for all that I think we are a little better than some of our neighbours in this respect. We have not yet at any rate sunk to the depth of inaugurating a bettue of suculous! That brilliant innovation in sport the Italians proudly claim to have introduced to the notice of the civilized world. For I read that a certain Signor Paglia—I give his name, because it would be a shame not to hand it it down to the infamy it deserves—shughtered two thous and one hundred and eighty-ris swallows in a single day, bringing them down one by one on the wing with his breech-loaders, of which he had six, and had seventeen men and boys to assist him! Noble sport, indeed! How long before it is introduced into England? It would just suit the promoters of Kempton Park and Gosforth Park, or those hardy sportsmen who went deer-stalking among the tame bucks of Epping Forest the other day! It is true that Captain Horatio Ross, when he was at the zenith of his fame as a pistol-shot, backed himself to bring down twenty swallows in the course of a day, with single bullets, and did it too! But that is alightly different from butchering two thousand edd with a shot-gun.

I see that at Edinburgh on Schurday last, in a one mile

I see that at Edinburgh on Saturday last, in a one mile handicap at the Royal Gymnasium, William Cummings, the champion, ran third from scratch, accomplishing the distance in 4min. 18}3cc. The reporter of a sporting contemporary says that in consequence Cummings won a a special prize offered if he could best scratch record time. How is this? Did not Cummings himself do 4min. 16}3cc. not long since? And how about the 4min. 17}3cc. accomplished by Lang and Richards in their memorable dead heat? Or was the prize given for beating scratch record time in a handicap? Be that as it may, by the way, contrive to diagnise himself as an amsteur, and go over to America à la Myers? I should like to see the tables turned upon the Yankee "amsteurs" in that fashion. For, like mest other hearty lovers of fair play in sport, I feel sore at the way in which our English amsteurs west taken in and done for by that willy American professional, Mr. L. E. Myers, who, by the way, is just announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, as having beaten W. G. George's best record for 1,000 yards by a good Seccs., having done the distance in 2min. 18secs. That is rather a secreber, if true, though I fancy 13 must be a misprint for 18. But why does not Myers pit himself against some of our best professional and are order. There would be something honest and straightforward about that.

The American Amateur Championship Meeting came off on September 24th, but seems to have been a dead failure financially, there being only 600 or 700 persons present, and, with the exception of Myers's performances, the results of the competitions were far below English championship fam. Myers did the quarter in 49 2-3sec., and the 100 in 10 acc.

Another American crew for Henley! This time it is the Hilsdale (Michigan) men who are to lower our colours upon the river. I don't know who or what they are, but I suppose they cannot be worse than the Cornell crew, whom I take to be about the meanest set of men that ever sat in a boat. We have had enough of American "amateurs," and I think no one will quarrel with the Henley Committee this time if they refuse to accept any American entries. I note that the Executive Committee of the Vienna Regatta have issued an indigmant denial of the insinantions of bribery made against them by the Cornell men, and call upon the Captain of the American crew to substantiate his accusations by proof. Of course he has not done anything of the kind, and nover will—but I suppose we have not yet heard the last of this miserable business, which has disgraced American oarsmen in the eyes of the

Mr. Edward Trickett must have met with some wonderfully cradulous folks in St. Louis if it be true that he is matched to row Hanlan for 2590 on November 22nd. Of course the race is to take place at St. Louis, and it is obvious that it is a bogus affair got up by some enterprising speculators at that place who see their way to making money out of it, whatever be the result. These speculators are the curse of modern sport, because they can always make it worth a professional sculler's while to row any man, however small his chances may be, and Iquestion whether there is any professional careman nowadays who is above being "squared" if necessary. Who knows whether the race between Ross and Hanlan be not already settled? I note that both these scullers purpose visiting England again, with the intention, if possible, of "drawing" the chicken-hearted Boyd. But that canny Northumbrian will never, I expect, be induced to face any man of anything like first class calibre, unless, that is to say, it be made worth his while to row and let the issue be what it may.

By the way, I see that George Tarryer, who has done wonders for the German oarsmen, is going to take up his residence in Germany, and teach the Teutons how to thrash us on the river. George takes his farewell benefit at the South London Palsee next Thursday, and as he is a good man of his hands, and a very decent fellow to boot, I hope he may have a bumper.

Poor Sir Thomas Owden, I think, must regret his illrequited liberality in presenting a hundred guines
challenge cup to the Tradesmen's Rowing Clubs of
London, for the handsome trophy has disappeared, and
no one seems to know what has become of it. The cup was
won by the Plough Rowing Club at the Thames International Regatta of 1878, and was surrendered by them, after
they had held it for the usual period, to the representatives of the now bankrupt Thames and Channel Steamboat
Company, who were the promoters of the regatta. The
winners of the trophy naturally expected that they
would have an opportunity of again contending for the
prize at the next regatta, but the meeting through mismanagement utterly collapsed. Clearly, however, Sir
Thomas Owden intended his hundred guines cup to be
rowed for annually by Tradesmen's Clubs, and not to
become an asset of the Thames and Channel Steamboat
Company. The latter, therefore, ought at once to
surrender the cup, which should be rowed for at some
of the regatta where Tradesmen's Clubs may compete for
it. What a humiliating collapse was that of this highsounding Thames International Regatta: I twas to be
the aquatic event of the year, and how big its promoters
talked about the results it was to schere to be sure;
And this is the end of it but not, I hope the end of
that "Lord Mayor's Challenge Cup."

that "Lord Mayor's Challenge Cup."

The Liverpool Athletic Cinb concluded their autumn sports on Saturday, some of the events having been postposted from September 17th on account of the weather. The running does not call for commest, except in so far as a curious question was raised in the Quarter-mile Handicap. The pistol missed fire in the first instance, but all the runners started to the snap of the cap, and H. W. Barlow (II yds.) came in first. The starter, however, declared it to be no race, as the pistol was not fired, and the men were ordered to run again. This they all consented to do, with the exception of Barlow, who maintained that he had fairly won the race and would not run again. His protest, however, was directly and the threatens the club with legal preceedings for withhelding the prize from him. As all the competitors, except one, started to the snap of the cap, it seems to me that Barlow was hardly used. Legally, however, I am afraid he has no case.

It looks as if the tricycle was destined to supersede

It looks as if the tricycle were destined to supersed the bicycle, to indge from the rapidly increasing popular

larity of the former, which has immense advantages in the way of comfort and safety over the latter. As yet, however, the bicycle has decidedly the pull in the matter of speed. A fifty-miles tricycle race took place on Saturday last, under the auspices of the recently formed Tricycle Association of Scotland, and the winner accomplished the distance in 5 hours 142 minutes, which is two hours slower than a crack bicyclist would have taken over the same journey. But then tricycling is in its infancy, and we shall doubtless soon see that record beaten.

CLYM O' THE CLEUGH.

The Week's Racing.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

MONDAT.

October Post Produce Evalues Demany (Archer), 1; Toxobos

Ric. 2; Flore Macdonald, 3 (a ran).—Canagewired Table, Harbarde

Ric. 2; Flore Macdonald, 3 (a ran).—Canagewired Table, 5 (6 ran).—Plate.—Harbarde

Creanwireh, States—Dutch Oven (Archer), 1; Mille, 2; Merines, 3 (6 ran).—Sucord Oven (Archer), 1; Mille, 2; Merines, 3 (5 ran).—Sucord Oventille, 1; Monday (1), 1; Mount Fleachat, 2; Strabavon, 3 (7 ran).—Sucord Oventille, 3 (8 ran).—Plate.—Marticrace (Archer), 1; Lidzh Wine fills, 20, 20 (8), 3 (7 ran).—Plate William (1), 2 (1), 2 (1), 3 (1), 3 (1), 4

Harmeap—Henry Goorge (wedd); 1; Grischer, 2; Queen Mary, 3; Heave Syarts—Angelina (Archer), 1; Kuhleborn, 2; Queen Mary, 3; (7 zan).—Burwest. Syarts—Golden Eye (Archer), 1; Davy Jones, 2; (7 zan).—Burwest. Syarts—Golden Eye (Archer), 1; Davy Jones, 3; Label, 3; Tan).—Casarts—Golden Eye (Archer), 2; Hiddler, 3; (19 ran).—Manuer Binnes Flart—Wildmendale, 3; Fiddler, 3; (19 ran).—Manuer Binnes Flart—Cradic State, (6 frame), 1; Farco, 2; Telescope, 3; (8 ran).—Scurnar Nuclear—Henrick (Archer), 1; Farcon, 2; Velo, 5; (18 ran).—Boyat. Syares—Fiddler (Watta), 1; Earl Godwin, 2; Yockshire Lans, 3; (3 ran).

STARRS-Fidder (Archer), 1; Parason, 2; Valo, 3; (18 van),—Boyat Welder, 1; Earl Golvin, 2; Torkshire Lass, 3 (3 ran). Welder, 1; Torkshire Lass, 3 (3 ran). Welder, 3; Torkshire Lass, 3 (3 ran). Welder, 3; Torkshire Lass, 3 (3 ran). Boy 2; Brillianer, 3 (6 ran),—Fiving Weigher Handler—Althouse Boy 2; Brillianer, 3 (6 ran).—Thruft Weigher Handler—Althouse Wood), 1; Dayy Jones, 2; Moccole, 3 (9 ran).—Sweigher Handler—Althouse Park (Goater), 1; Discount, 2; Warten Handler, 4; 13 ran). Prov. Yandler, 8 (13 ran).—Bellet (Wood), 1; Christmas (13 ran).—Bellet (Wood), 1; Christmas (13 ran).—Bellet (Wood), 1; Corrie filly, 2; Josyan, 3; Yandler, 3; Washings, 2 (3 ran). Thursday, 1; Corrie filly, 2; Josyan, 3; (13 ran).—Autures Handler, Alashata (Barrett), 1; Christmas, 1; Elmfield, 2; D'Estournel, 3 (3 ran).—Sweigher, 1; Christmas, 1; Elmfield, 2; D'Estournel, 3 (3 ran).—Sweigher, 1; Depton, 1; Loshour, 1; Corrie filly, 2; Josyan, 3; Parker, 1; Christmas, 1; Elmfield, 2; D'Estournel, 3 (3 ran).—Sweigher, 1; Depton, 1; Loshour, 1; Losdour, 4; Eusebe, 3 (4 ran).—Phater—Christmas, 1; Kursaal, 2; Canyans Back 3 (12 ran).

Coming Events.

CAPPENDER STARTS (6 furiones)
CAPPENDER STARTS (6 furiones)
DEVENUES PLATE (Farbones)
LEVERFOL AUTUMN CUP (18 miles)
PE DESCRIPTION

LATEST BETTING.

INTERNATIONAL SKATING CONTEST.—The Vienna Skating Club (Eislaufterein) is preparing for an international skating contest, to be held on the club's premises in Vienna in the middle of January, 1852. Amateurs of all countries are invited. A separate contest 'is prepared for professionals. The prizes for the winners vary from 200f. to 1,000f. The contest will conclude with a grand fancy fits on the ice rink, which will be illuminated by electric lights. The detailed programme of the contest will be sent free of charge to any one who applies for it to the Wiener Eislaufverein in Vienna.

A WELL-KNOWN BURGLAR.

A WELL-KNOWN BURGLAR.

At Brentford Petty Sessions yesterday, John Joseph Cox, whe has been repeatedly convicted of burglary, and once escaped from Holloway Goal, when employed on painting the governor's house, was charged with maliciously and wilfully shooting a tame duck, value 8s., in a dock adjoining the canal at Hanwell. Prisoner was with another man at the time. When appreheaded by a policeman, prisoner had in his possession a bag, which he said contained his tools. The bag was produced in court and the contents placed on the table. They included a quantity of keys, some locks, and an article resembling a jemmy.—The Prisoner: Those are my tools, but I cannot get any work because the people know I have been convicted.—The Chairman (Mr. Glossop): I see there are some keys there which would be convenient in picking locks.—The Prisoner: Yes.—The Chairman; And there is assmething very much like a jemmy. I have had two places as a workman, and I find it very difficult to get anything to do. I find it very hard to get a living. I applied to the magistrates for a summons against two men who accused me of doing two of the greatest burglaries of the present time.—Inspector Rowling said every chance had been given to the prisoner to resume an honest life, and he had begged him to give up the grun.—The Prisoner: I have a life for a long time, and were sent to Hollowny Goal, and escaped. The very next day you were found wandering about Brentford with burglar's implements in your possession. You complain you cannot get employment. It is fortunate for the community you cannot, and now you will have six.—Prisoner: I have a licence to shoot, and will use it when I come out.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Registrar Pepys, sitting as Chief Judge.)
IN RE BRINAMIN COLLARD.—This debtor, who carries
en a ham and beef shop in the Walworth-road, has
neititioned the Court for the liquidation of his affairs.
The debts amount to £1,600, and the assets, which consist of stock-in-trade, to about £300.—Mr. Jacobs, in applying to the learned Registrar to appoint a manager as
well as a receiver, based his application upon the fact
that the assets were of a very perishable character, and
as the business was a ready-money one it was desirable
to dispose of it as a going concern, and he further stated as the business was a ready-mount and he further stated that oxeditors to the amount of fully one half the debts, concurred in the application.—The learned Registrar appointed Mr. S. Joseph, accountant, receiver and manager, and also issued a restraining order against two creditors for £105 and £80 respectively, who had not issued

for £105 and £50 respectively, who has been been current on Rz Samuer. Masrell.—The debtor carried on business as a pianoforte manufacturer, and described himself as of Wilberforce-terrace and Mountford-road, South Hackney. The debts were very small, and it was stated that the application was only rendered necessary by the pressure of two suing creditors, who had refused to stay proceedings on the notice of the failure.—His Honour appointed Mr. H. L. Harris, accountant, of Argyll-street, the receiver, and issued an injunction restraining all further geoceedings at law.

Tax Lord Chancellor is much better in health.

Among the bequests of the late Dean of Westminster is one of a piece of allver plate to his friend the Bishop of Natal.

is one of a piece of silver pints to his friend the Bishop of Natal.

Mr. W. E. Barrin, M.P., will leave for India early in the ensuing month. He is not expected to return to England until after the Easter recess.

Createria.—Cholera and cattle plague have broken out in the north of Java and the Sulu Archipelago. All arrivals from the infected perts will consequently be subjected to quarantine. One hundred and thirteen fatel cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in Mecca between the 18th and 30th ult.

Perce Strater is a certain cure for Researcheids (Piles).

Ponce Extract is a certain cure for Hemorrhoids (Piles).

Ponce Extract is a certain cure for Hemorrhoids (Piles).

Ponce Extract will cure form and wonds.

Ponce Extract will cure form A annal, 1879.

For certain produce. (If the results.

MUSIC.

The fact that I am "assisting" at Norwich Festival this week is scarcely sufficient proof in itself that I am a believer in provincial musical festivals. I therefore seize the opportunity to at once declare myself a staunch supporter of these old-fashioned institutions, which are by no means as moribund as some people are ready to make out. Leeds, last year, did better than ever it did before; and now Norwich has achieved a greater success than has fallen to her lot for years. The tickets for well-nigh every concert have been bought up with surprising eagerness, and I firmly believe that for the opening performance of 8t. Paul, on Tuesday night, St. Andrew's Hall could have been filled twice over.

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Andrew's Hall could have been filled twice over.

No general interest can attach to a description of the rendering of such well-known works as "St. Paul," "The Marty of Anticch," "Athalio," and "La Damnation de Faust." Amateurs will care more to know about the novelties produced at Norwich, in which respect the scheme this time has been unusually rich. The first and most important of the new compositions, Mr. F. H. Cowen's cantata, "St. Ursula," was performed on Thursday morning, under the personal direction of the composer. The libretto consists of a poem by Mr. R. E. Francillon, founded on the ancient legand, dealing with the inspiration of Ursula, her journey to Rome, and her martyrdom at Cologne. These three events form the main abject of as many scenes, and in his setting, Mr. Cowen has adopted the plan of proceeding from one number to another, without break until each scene is concluded.

another, without break until each scene is concluded.

The opening scene, "at the Court of Dionotus," comprises a chorus, "Come forth, Sweet Maid," a lengthy scene, in which Ursula describes her vision; a trio for Ineth, Conan, and Dionotus, with chorus, worked out with considerable elaboration; and a charming ducttine for Ursula and Conan. The second scene, almost all choral, depicts the "Sailing of Ursula," and here the composer has displayed much contrapuntal skill in the combination of the various themes that he introduces, besides enriching his score with some admirable orchestral effects. In the third scene the prominent numbers are a highly characteristic and original "Chorus of Huns," a melodious air for Conan, and the finale, in which a variety of well-contrasted materials re lengthily developed, the whole leading to as climax that may be pronounced effective and artistic in the highest degree.

Three or four successful autumn seasons at Her Majesty's have abundantly shown that Italian opera at cheap prices can be made to pay. Little wonder, then, that, with an exceptionally good company and remarkably good performances, Mr. Samuel Hayes's Lyceum enterprise is going on so prosperously. I do not make the unnecessary and invidious comparisons regarding this troupe that have been instituted in one or two notable instances, but I unhesitatingly say that at the low prices Mr. Hayes is charging no such representations of Italian opera have yet been given in this country. Each time I have been to the Lyceum, I have found very little to find fault with, and much to praise. Four prime donne of such ability as Malle. Marimon, Mdlle. Leon Duval, Miss Rose Hersee, and Miss Rosina Isidor, are equal to work of any amount and difficulty; while the new baritone, Signor Padilla, continues to prove himself not merely a fine singer and actor, but an artist of genuine versatility and resource. Indeed, Signor Li Calsi has only to drill his forces with energy, and keep them a "little more tightly" in hand, in order to secure really first-rate performances. The houses every night are excellent, I hear.

By his association with Herr Pollini, the well-known Hamburg impressario. Herr Franke has made sure of a far better company for the German opers season next year at Drury Lane, than he could otherwise have hoped for. It is now positive that such admirable artists as Frau Sucher, Herr Winklemann, Herr Gura, and Dr. Kraus will appear, so that Wagner's operas are likely to have their full chance. I anticipate great successes for "Tannhnusee," "Lohengrin," and "Die Meistersinger," but the time is assuredly not yet ripe, if, indeed it ever will be, for "Tristan" and "Isolde." However, there are quite enough Germans in London to secure for it an enthusiastic reception at Drury Lane. Beethoven's "Fidelio" and Weber's "Euryanthe" are also to form part of the series, which will be conducted throughout by Herr Hans Richter. I ought to have mentioned, by the way, that Herr Pollini will bring over his own chorus and mise en scene from Hamburg.

I hear that the popular baritone, Signor del Puente, will not sing in London next season. He has accepted an engagement—his contract with Mr. Mapleson having run out—to join a company that will give performances in Buenos Ayres from May till October next. Signor del Puente will receive the remunerative terms of 60,000 francs (£2,400) for the six months. Madame Pappenheim and Signor Stagno are also to be members of the troupe.

The performance and reception of "St. Ursula" must alike have been gratifying to the composer, who conducted in person. A magnificent effect was gained with the fine easeable of the second scene, a portion of which had to be repeated. It was on all hands admitted that the work is extremely original, and scored in masterly style. The solos were sung by Madame Albani, Madame Patcy, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. King, who all distinguished themselves highly, the popular prima donna and tenor, who had the largest share of the work to do, coming in for much applause. At the close of the performance an enthusiastic ovation was accorded to Mr. Cowen, who may be congratulated upon having achieved a complete success. The Miscellaneous Concert of Thursday, at which Mr. Goring Thomas's choral ode, "The Sun Wershippers," was produced, drew a crowded and brilliant audience.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO LORD BEACONSFIELD.

The colossal national memorial statue in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, which is to be erected in the late Earl of Beaconsfield, which is to be erected in Parliament-square, and which will be placed next to that of Lord Derby, and looking towards the houses, will be 9ft. in height, and will stand on a granite pedestal 10ft. 7in. high. The design, which has been approved of by the committee, the chairman of which is Sir Stafford Northcote, with Lord Wilton, Earl Percy, Mr. Biver Wallace, and many others, will represent the earl in a peer's robe, with a scroll in his left hand, and his right hand by his side. The work has been entrusted to Mr. Mario Raggi, and, when finished, will be east in bronze. The cost of the memorial will be between £4,000 and The cost of the memorial will be between £4, £5,000.

MORE HONOURS FOR THE CON-

MORE HONOURS FOR THE CONSERVATIVE CHIEFS.

The Conservatives of Alnwick on Thursday morning
presented addresses to the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir
Stafford Northcote, in the Guest Hall of the Castle. In
the course of their replies reference was made by the
Marquis and Sir Stafford to the current political questions of the day. The right hon, baronet arrived at
Berwick en route for Edinburgh at 2.15 p.m. Responding
to the cheers with which he was greeted, he said the
Conservatives had had a hard time of it, but they were
beginning to wake up, and he hoped Berwick would as
the time help them.

Lots of THE TRUTOR.—The Cape mail brings further particulars of the inquiry into the loss of the Teuton. The Court decided that the ship struck on the outermost ridge of rocks extending beyond Quoin Point, and that she was lost through the faulty navigation of the captain, who was also declared to blame for not having placed the passengers in the boats at an earlier period. The spot where the Teuton struck is almost opposite the place where the Calt, a steamer belonging to the same company, was lost some six years ago, and it is pointed out that had Captain Manning but remembered this fact he would have known that there was a sandy cove, into which he could have run his ship, within a few miles.

Gayrus to Aki.—To Secure Health.—Send to JOHNHUGH MARTIN. The secure Mealth.—Send to JOHNHUGH MARTIN. The se

PARIS AT HOME AGAIN.

The world is gradually returning. The first cold days have been driving focks of Parisians from seaside haunts and country green retreats to the sunny slopes of the Champs Elysées and the beautiful Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, and the "Tour du Lao" and the Promenade au Bois are made with the old usual assiduity by a crowd of vehicles, whose occupants cast intent and scrutinising glances at each other as they pass and repass in the slow parade. No novelty in dress, no trick of bearing, no new face among the latest arrivals, can pass unseen, uncriticised, or undescribed. One "lionne" was recognised the other day on her return from foreign cognised the other day on her return from foreign travel, and described as still in travelling costume, material, fine cloth—colour of newly disembarked

Among the fashionable female world, I find that Among the fashionable female world, I find that the serpentine and slim appearance which has of late been the grand desideratum, and the "mould of form" chosen for reflection in the "glass of fashion," is giving place to a buxom rotundity, now ambitioned after by those damsels, as well as dames, who aspire to lead or closely follow the more than ever capricious "mode." It seems probable, in fact, that a comfortable, partridge-like plumpness of contour favourable to much wadding and multiplying of skirts under the fur cloaks "of the period," will distinguish the Parisian female during the coming winter. One seems to understand this change as resulting from the experience of two coming winter. One seems to understand this change as resulting from the experience of two hard winters, and one is inclined to draw thence another illustration of the profoundly practical nature of "opportunism."

another illustration of the profoundly practical nature of "opportunism."

Yes, Paris is returning to Paris. The tourist is giving place to the denizen who evidently knows his way, and who is never harassed, not he, by nervous doubts as to the point at which he wants to be set down. The visitors to the Jardin d'Acclimatation are no longer the motley throng of foreigners and holiday making citizens who have been, until lately, the undisputed possessors of all the front places at the favourite cages, and have been riding the elephant and the giraffe, and driving the big ostrich, who, harnessed to a light ear, strides away along the gravel with that antediluvian gait of his, to which his freight of nineteenth-century youngsters makes so odd a contrast.

More elegant, also, than of late, is the crowd who surround the palisades enclosing the field where dwell for the present a group of Fuegians. Within this enclosure they are to be seen pursuing, as far as the restricted space allows, the habits and customs of their ordinary life, under a constant fire of eyes from outside the paling, and presided over within the circle by an American gentleman in a tall white hat, who reads his newspaper, sitting cross-legged on his easy chair, with the air of a truly superior creature, placed there to enhance by contrust the savagery of his charges. They shiver under their sheepskins, and cower round their fire in queer half-human attitudes. I saw one of them the others, face downwards, a queer, shapeless heap, hidden all but his

trust the savagery of his charges. They shiver under their sheepskins, and cower round their fire in queer half-human attitudes. I saw one of them the other day, a man, lying a little apart from the others, face downwards, a queer, shapeless heap, hidden all but his head, which protruded, tortoise-like, from under the pile of skins. He reminded me wonderfully of that Caliban of Mr. Browning's, who held such "advanced opinions" upon Setebos. The interesting troupe are to leave their present quarters on the 17th of this month. I wonder whether their next public appearance will be at the Westminster Aquarium.

Apropos of fish, the Fuegians were lately treated to a feast of seals, a few large ones having been brought from the North Sea expressly for their eating. The manner in which, after having killed the seals, they proceeded to gorge themselves to their hearts content, was, I am told, a caution to witness. I write of the Fuegians, because they have been for some time, and still are, one of the inevitable "lions" of the day. "Have you seen the Fuegians?" "Have you visited the Exposition d'Electricité?" "Then," if yes, "did you hear the opera through the telephone?" These are the burning questions" of this moment of suspense.

Wandering of a night through the great halls of the Palais d'Industrie, now floodel with the white cool brilliance shed by myriads of Wonderful Lamps, it is curious to watch the patient file of visitors which is to be seen in one of the galleries from eight till eleven — consisting of those who wait their turn for admission, by 64 at a time, into a room where each of the 64, being furnished with a pair of ear tubes, is privileged to hear, by telephone, as much opera as he can get in three minutes, after which he gives place to another. Sometimes he goes round to the end of the queue, and waits till he can get into "the opera" for a second, or even perhaps a third time. Such, at least, was the experience of one enthusiastic young stockbroker, who, after using, or abusing, his magnificent bar

Although, as I have said, many people have come back to Paris for the winter, and though you become aware, in all directions, that the Parisian's foot is once more upon his native boulevard, the very " still lin the Loire, or further in the heart of fair Tournine, where throughout October parties of huntamen will be gathering for the chase of the wild boar in his where throughout October parties of huntsmen will be gathering for the chase of the wild boar in his twoods, coming in gaily to rest and hold merry featival within ancient walls whose echoes woke in days of yore to sounds far other than clatter and clink of glass and silver, light laughter, music, and that eternal stream of chat about anything or nothing which never falls this eminently social race, who, even in their most formal résusions, know not the shadow of "the awful pause." At Amboise, for instance, two days ago, a gallant, gay assembly met for the inauguration of the "chasse a courre." The hitle town was filled for the occasion by the aristocracy of Touraine, all of whom, without exception, appear to have come together for the "opening day." The huntingground was the noble forest of Amboise, which belongs to the Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the sportsmen's luncheon was spread at Chauteloup, in front of "the Pagoda," built by the Due de Choiseul, who, having been exiled by Louis XV., retired to the Castle of Chauteloup, of which nothing now remains but the Pagoda, built by the exiled Duke in honour of those friends who, faithful in misfortune, came there to visit him. In front there is a terrace on a height, commanding one of those fair, wide views where forest, champaign vineyard, and river winding silver in the sun, rejoice

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the heart of him who is privileged to cast his eyes over that lovely region traversed by the Loire.

I suppose the deputies and statesmen of the hour will also put off as long as may be the evil day which will bring them again to the scene of their political labours. M. Gambetta is at Ville d'Avray, where he has been enjoying himself for a good while post, notwithstanding all the various and conflicting reports as to his whereabouts, and, I hear, not much disturbed by the kindly discovery by the Figaro of an indigent aunt—whom the Figaro has been exploiting for some days past, as the victim of a hard-hearted nephew's neglect.

After the 28th there will be fresh pabulum for the politicians of the saloon and the boulevard, who, meantime continue to chew with assiduity

for the politicians of the saloon and the boulevard, who, meantime continue to chew with assiduity the cud of all that has and has not hitherto occurred. The Opposition journals have been filled for weeks in their political columns with suggestions and statements as to future events, the Government journals keeping a sort of silence variously interpreted by friends and enemies.

Latterly, within these three days, speculation is vociferously rife as to whether, according to the desire of M. Jules Ferry and his friends, the Ministry will resign, and Gambetta be forced into office before the 25th, or whether they will remain, as M. Gambetta and his friends have decided to try to keep them, in office till they should have presented themselves before the Chambers. But, as must needs be for the present, all conversations and themselves before the Chambers. But, as must needs be for the present, all conversations and speculations end in "who lives will see." Meantime the Figaro and other anti-republican journals are making capital against the Government out of the reported evil case of the soldiers campaigning in North Africa, where the hot season has been striking them down in numbers with fever, and the hardships of life in the field have told heavily. This waiting to fight will soon be over, people say. It seems an accepted belief that the war in Tunis is to be finished up with a grand comp before the 28th ogive the Ministry the benefit of the news.

There seems a strong impression among military men, that the mobilisation of the French army is bearing its fruit now in a race of soldiers unaccus-

There seems a strong impression among military men, that the mobilisation of the French army is bearing its fruit now in a race of soldiers unaccustomed to campaigning, with too short a time of discipline behind them—young fellows who fall early victims to severities of heat or cold and the hard life of the field without fighting. I heard General L. for instance, insisting strongly yesterday that the present system, copied from the German, was, though probably well adapted for Germans, utterly unsuited to Frenchmen. This system, which only demands from the recruit of 21, three years of regular service, sending him home at 24 to his unmilitary home life and business, bringing him out only once a year for his 28 days' drill, tends to the loss of discipline, and of that habit which is discipline in itself, and on which, in the case of Frenchmen at least, said General L——, "you have to rely a good deal more than on external severities." "The German soldier," said he, "will submit to anything, besides having a good deal of the machine in him to begir with; and if, when the reserve is called out, discipline has been forgotten, their drill bringsit back, up to the nines; 'butif you were to try the German style of enforcing authority upon the French soldiers, you must look out for a bullet to your own advantage as pretty speedily." "We have no veteran campaigners now," he added. "No seasoned soldiers have been sent to Africa."

And this is the way people here talk about the war—in detail as to the management, not as to the general intent and motive.

The marriage is fixed for the 22nd of Mademouselle Grévy, daughter of the President, with M. Daniel Wilson, son of that Daniel Wilson who introduced gas into this country, and brother to Madame Pelouze, the owner of the beautiful chateau of Chenoneeaux, and in historical and traditional associations of—well—of several kinds.

MR. GLADSTONE AND FAIR-TRADE.

MR. GLADSTONE AND FAIR-TRADE.

Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd has written the following letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.—Sir,—According to the reports of your recent speeches at Leeds I observe that you there advanced many statements of a controversial character in respect to the National Fairtrade League (of the executive committee of which I have the honour to be chairman), as well as in respect to the cause of Fair-trade itself. Into this controversial matter I do not now propose to enter, simply saying, however, that I trust at a very early date to have the opportunity of exposing the wonderful fallacies contained in your speeches, and the extraordinary perversion of facts throughout your arguments. But I cannot allow time to clapse without at once referring to the personal charge you advanced against the National Fair-trade League, as having a "double-faced character." In your speech on Friday last you are reported to have said that "they" (my League) "recommend different things to different people. They go among manufacturers and they say, "we recommend a duty upon foreign corn; but they go to the farmer, and say, "we recommend a duty upon corn." If you are reported correctly (and I shall be indeed glad to find that there is an error in the report), you must surely have advanced this strange statement without having examined the policy amply set forth by the Fair trade League in its published manifesto. If on receipt of this letter you will repair that omission, you will find no ambiguity there, nor any attempt to be "double-faced," which the most censorious critic could detect. You will find no ambiguity there, nor any attempt to be "double-faced," which the most censorious critic could detect. You will find no ambiguity there, nor any attempt to be used to manufactures and in respect to agriculture. Hostile critics may state what they like asto class interests being at work in theadvocacy of Fair trade, but those who state that this movement is promoted either by the landed interest on the one, and really studied the policy which has been very prominently set before the public. And yet this policy has been published without the slightest evasion on any one point, and certainly without paltering with any of the branches involved in this gigantic question. As you truly said in the conclusion of your remarks, "this is a question that vitally touches our national existence, and I submit, therefore, that it is not one which should be attempted to be stifled by the self-ovident misrepresentation of those with whom you do not agree. As this is a matter of such vital and public importance, I purpose sending this letter to the press.

THE Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, have become patrons of the International Fisheries Exhibition, which is to be held in London in 1983.

national Fisheries Exhibition, which is to be held in London in 1883.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—Distributing the prizes in the Oxford Local Examinations for London, Southwark, and Streatham-hill centres, on Tuesday evening, Lord Norton remarked that in times gone by the education of the middle classes was provided for to a great extent by means of endowments. Many of these endowments appeared now to have become inoperative; at all events, the middle-class education of the present day was not adequately provided for by those means. The question was whether the existing endowments, with new endowments, could be depended upon, or whether the Government or private adventure schools should be relied upon to make up for existing deficiencies. His conviction was that the Government should stand out of the way of all competition with private adventure schools, and that, if it did, middle-class schools would spring up where they were wanted, and in that way middle-class education would be amply provided for.

THE CARDEN.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "THE PEOPLE."]

We are often reminded that gardening is a luxury, and ore if rightly understood and properly carried out; but gardening on any moderate se not be an expensive business. If we eschew all architec-tural and geometrical features and content ourselves with plain gardening carried out in a simple, natural manner, we may be abundantly supplied with flowers fruits, and vegetables. We may have our gardens thoroughly well furnished, so as to be to us and our friends a luxury, and at the same time a health-giving source of wealth, if we like to shake off the trammels of

thoroughly well furnished, so as to be to us and our friends a luxury, and at the same time a health-giving source of wealth, if we like to shake off the trammels of fashion and carry out our own wishes in our own way. If we are to derive from our gardens all the benefit they are capable of yielding, we must at least do some of the work with our own hands. We must learn to know and love the plants we cultivate. I grant there are disappointments as there are in all mundane things, but the more we think and learn respecting it the fewer will be our mistakes. And in order to attainfinal success we must try to trace out our failures to their true source, and then we shall profit by them, as failures, if rightly looked at, are our best teachers. And it is true in gardening as in other matters that most men obtain all the success they deserve, and it is only by trying again and again that we can hope to master our difficulties. Good wine needs no bush, and I hope to make the Notes which will appear from week to week so plain, simple, and practical as to need no long preface.

When to Take a Carden.

The autumn is the best season to take possession of a garden. It is the time for uprooting and transplanting. We can grub up the old worn-out fruit trees, if any there be, and plantyoung ones. But it is not wise to plant on the old site unless the soil has been changed in part or wholly. It is true it is often done, but it leads to disappointment. In the case of wall trees, of course we must replant on or near the same place, but we can change the soil, and this should always be done, for it is a waste of labour and money to plant a young tree on the spot from which an old one has been removed, as rotation of crops is even more essential in the case of fruit trees than of ordinary crops which only occupy the ground for a year or two. Firnness of site is necessary for the planting of fruit trees; therefore the stations or positions should be prepared immediately, in order to give time for natural consolidation. More will b

One or more greenhouses, or a vinery, or orchid-house, and a few pits or frames, although not essential to happiness in a garden, are useful adjuncts to it, and in the long winter evenings I know many amateurs—working men in the truest sense of the word—who find intense pleasure in their little greenhouses, which probably they have built with their own hands; and I must say this is the class of men one likes to help, for they are never tired of talking about their favourite pursuit, never weary of attending to the wants of the living things under their care, and which, in most eases, their own hands have brought into being. But though we may occasionally goesip, we must not forget our routine work, and if there are any tender plants still in the beds which and if there are any tender plants still in the beds which tig desirable to save, they must be potted up at once, for delays are dangerous.

Bulbs,
such as hyacinthe, tulips, nareissue, crocus, &c., both for Greenhouses.

such as hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocus, &c., both for potting or blossoming in glasses, should be purchased at once. And the sconer the same kinds of bulbs are planted in the beds in the garden now the better, as they are better after this season in the ground for forcing in pots and for growing in glasses. Single hyacinths are best, and they should be potted firmly in good soil, not covering the bulb altogether, only its base, and be plunged in old tan, or the pots be placed on a coal ash-bed, and be covered six inches deep with ashes, for the double purpose of keeping out frost and weighting down the bulbs, as when the roots are in active growth, unless covered with something, they lift the bulbs out of the pots. Hyacinths in glasses should not quite touch the water, though they may be near to it, and as it evaporates the glasses should be replemished with rain water only; a few bits of animal charcoal will tend to keep the water sweet and pure. It is best to keep the glasses containing bulbs in a cool dark closet for six weeks or so, or until roots and some little growth has been made, inuring them to the light gradually.

or until roots and some handler.

In the Kitchen Garden
celery must be earthed up in fine weather, pressing
the soil round the stems, but not allowing any to fail
into the hearts of the plants to engender decay, as decay
is often caused by want of care in earthing up. Late
potatoes should now be lifted, and late apples and pears
gathered as they ripen. To tell when fit to gather cut
one through, and if the pips are dark coloured, and if at
the same time they part easily from the stalk, it will be
safe to gather them, and do so with care, as bruised fruit
will not keep. A dry cellar is the best place to keep late
fruit in, as light and air, after the sweating process is
gone through, only hastens decomposition. I have
known people bury apples like they do potatoes in the
earth.

ADAM.

Enown people bury apples like they do potatoes in the earth.

Trail of Leproy.—The Treasury have served notices on the witnesses in the case of Percy Lefroy Mapleton, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Gold on the Brighton Railway, to be in attendance at Maidstone on the lat of November. A second letter has been sent the police purporting to be written by a respectable person residing in the East-end of London, in which it is reasserted that there was a third person in the train. Inquiries into the matter show that it is a forgery. The police believe the two letters to have been sent for a purpose by the same parties, and they have knowledge of the senders. The Treasury officials deem the case against Lefroy to be complete

GUARDSHEN AND CIVILIANS.—Since the trial of the Guardsman on a charge of throwing a woman over Westminster Bridge, a strong ill-feeling has been manifested towards the military in that neighbourhood. Two cases of assault arising out of this animosity have been before the courts this week. In the first, John Bryan, 18, of Cambridge-street, Pimlico, was charged with assaulting a corporal in the Coldstream Guards, named Spiller, who was crossing Westminster Bridge without being in The soldiers said something in return, whereupon they were immediately attacked. Spiller had one of his teeth knocked out, and his companion received a severe blow in the mouth. Complainant said that no soldier could now go across Westminster Police-court, George Frederick Smith, bricklayer, of Glebo-place, Chelsea, was charged with assaulting Henry Barber and William Kerr, the other soner knocked him down. William Kerr, the other soner k

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SATURDAY'S LAW & POLICE.

CHANCERY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Cave.)

Metropolitan District Railway Company v. Metropolitan Railway Company.—This was a motion by the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the defendants from constructing a portion of the Inner Circle Railway from Aldgate to the Mansion House. By the Metropolitan Railway Act, 1877, the Metropolitan Railway Company were authorised to nequire certain lands abuting upon Aldgate High-street and extending thence to Haydon-street, Minories, and to make a tunnel under Aldgate High-street to connect their property on either side of the street. By the Metropolitan and District Railways Act, 1872, the Metropolitan Railway Company and the Metropolitan District Railways Company were authorised to make lines called the City Lines and Extensions, and the lines so authorised were to be a separate joint undertaking of the two companies. An Act was passed during the late session, by which the defendant company were, subject to the provisions of the Acts of 1877 and 1879, so far as they were respectively applicable, authorised to make so much of the railways between the Mansion House and Aldgate Stations as lay between Trinity-square, Tower-hill, and High-street, Aldgate Station; but it was provided that the station accommodation upon that portion should be such as agreed upon by the two companies, and that when the City Lines and Extensions were completed, the portion of the line thus to be made by the Metropolitan Railway should be part of the extensions. The Metropolitan Britist Company submitted to the Court that the Metropolitan Railway Company were constructing their railway under the Act of 1881, so as to interfere with the station accommodation which would be required by them (the plaintiffs) when the whole undertaking was completed, and that there being a dispute between the two companies, the defendants must discontinue the werks which they were now executing between Aldgate Station and Hampstead until the questions in difference had been decided by an arbitrator as provided

Cullchall.

Company Registers.—The Quartz Hill Consolidated Mining Co., Limited, was summoned for not keeping a register of the shareholders as required by the 25th section of the Joint Stock Company's Act.—Mr. Dunham, of the Chancery bar, said that some time ago he appeared in support of two summonses which had been taken out by the complainant. Mr. Robert Younge, stock and sharebroker, against the company—one for not supplying him with a copy of the register of shareholders, and one for refusing to let him inspect the register. Sir Thomas Owden, who heard the summonses, and Mr. Martin took objection on the ground that the proceedings were taken out under the wwong clause of the section of the Act, dismissed them. It was thereupon suggested that the present summons should be taken out under the 25th section of that Act for keeping a defective register; but he was proceeding for penalties from the formation of the company stated in their prespectus that there were 25,000 shares subscribed for and paid upon, and it was on the faith of that representation that the compaliant and other persons took up shares, believing the statement to be true. Mr. Younge, in the course of his evidence, gave it as his opinion that the company was a "bubble" and a fraud. It is object in instituting the present proceedings was to refute the statement made by the directors in their prespectus that there were 25,000 shares taken up and pid upon.—Si: Thomas White said that the only question he had to deal with was whether that was an imperfect state of keeping the register.—Mr. Mead, for the defence, complained of the statement made by Mr. Younge that the company was a "bubble" and a fraud. It was a bond fide company, and inquiry was challenged. The books were in the hands of an eminent accountant, who had not posted up the list of sharcholders in the register. The information in more books. He company had not disobeyed the Act of Parliament.—Sir Thomas White dismissed the summons.

white dismissed the summons, but without costs.

City Police Summons Court.

Dancers of the Streets.—George Bevan, brewers' drayman, and Samuel Welmer, carman, were summoned for driving to the common dancer of the passengers in Gracechurch-street.—Police-constable George Archer deposed that he saw the defendants on Friday evening last racing with their horses and vans in Gracechurch-street. Bevan had a load of grains, and Welmer had an empty van, but a pair of very good horses. After going a little distance their wheels became locked, and as they were turning into Fenchurch-street Welmer's van streck the kerb with such violence as to throw both his horses across the footway, scattering the passengers in all directions. The collision also caused the other van to step. Witness then endeavoured to get the vehicles apart, and with some assistance, and after the large of five minutes, the wheels were unlocked. During the time the vans remained locked the traffic in the street was entirely stopped. The defendants blamed each other for the secident, but the Alderman believed they were both in fault, and fined them 10s. and costs each, or in default seven days' imprisonment.

Mansion House.

Mansion House.

Questionable Occupation.—Frederick Growe, aged 17, was charged before Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel with a-saulting a City constable. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was employed on premises in Queen-street, Cheapside. At the time when the Prime Minister was expected in the City and when a large crowd were assembled in the street below, he (prisoner) amused himself by throwing things from one of the windows on the heads of the people. He threw a stick and other things, and a girl who was with him then brought him as mo potatoes. One of them struck a constable in the left eye. The officer was rendered for the moment insensible, and he appeared in court with a fearful black eye as the result of the injury. People on the opposite side of the way, who saw the dangerous "lark" in which he was encased, save the information which led to his averest. In defence, the prisoner, who was stated to have hitherto borne a very good character, expressed his regret for what he had done, and stated his willingness, with permission of the Court, of making the constable compensation for his injury. The Alderman severely reminented upon the prisoner's conduct, and ordered him to pay a fine of 20s.

Bioany.—George Pye. need 28, describing himself as

BIGAMY.—George Pye, aged 28, describing himself as a commission agent living at 11, Burleigh-street, Strand, was charged with bigamy. Mr. Mark Thompson prosecuted and Mr. Knight defended. The defendant was married to Annie Maria Huggins, in the name of George Arthur Anderson, at 8t. Clement's Parish Church, Barmsbury, on the 25th February last. They coimbited together, and the prisoner had obtained a gold watch, value 229, from her. It afterwards came out that defendant had been previously married to Jessie Pope, but he informed the prosecutrix that he was legally married to her, as he had married Jessie Pope in an assumed name. The certificate of marriage with that person at Newenstleon-Tyne on the 3rd January, 1881, was produced, and one of the witnesses to the marriage was called in support of the case, and, in cross-examination by Mr. Knight, stated that she identified the defendant through having mething of the in church and at a bible-class. The prisoner's

aunt was called to show that Jessie Pope was at her house the day previous to the prisoner being arrested by Sergeant Partridge. She, however, was not present in court to give evidence. When arrested the defendant said he had married them both in an assumed name, and that "Jessie had forgiven him," and sayested that he was not quite right in his mind when he had contracted the marriages which had placed him in his present position.

Mr. Flowers committed him for trial.

Monny Lenness And Them.

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blows in the face.—The defendant stated in defence that the prosecutor first assaulted him.—Mr. Hosack said defendant had been guilty of an unprovoked assault. He would be imprisoned for one calendar month with hard labour.

ALEGED FEAUD BY A PRISON WARDER.—James William Maskell, 35, residing at George-street, Camberwell, was charged on remand with obtaining 10s. by false pretences from the wife of Henry Crick at Rahere-street, Goswell-road. He was further charged with taking a letter out of the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, contrary to the Prisoner, who has been before the Court upon several occasions, was a warder at the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields. Some time ago a man named Crick, a master carman, was convicted at the Middlesex Sessions of being concerned in an extensive robbery from Messrs. Way and Langmead, builders, of Gray's Inn-road, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. A few days after the man's committal be was seen in the cells by the prisoner, who had known him for some years. He was crying. The prisoner spoke to him, telling him that he would take a message to his wife. The next day prisoner went to Crick's wife and read a letter to her. He told her that her husband had been ill, but was now better. It was alleged by the prosecution that in consequence of this letter Mrs. Crick gave the prisoner inlifa-sovereign. Mrs. Crick, however, stated that she gave the prisoner the money as a present. On the other hand, Crick himself stated that he could not work; believed he told the prisoner to write a letter for him. He could not now really tell what he said to the governor of the prison, because he was very frightened at the time. Mr. Wontner said Crick and his wife had given a different statement at this court to what they did at the prisone heroster to be prisoner asked for mercy on account of his wife and family. There was a link missing, or a prosecution would be taken against the two witnesses and the prisoner for conspiracy to defeat the ends of usual had not been made out. Mr. Ho

and burnt for arm severely. She shout of the home as soulted the presecutor, was committed for trial.

In moth.

Remarked Frave.—John Green was charged on remark with obtaining a watch by false pretences.—John Sayers, labourer, of Gloucster-street, Norwood, said on Saturday week he purchased at tackt for a draw for a silver watch. The number was 22, and he was the winner. Prisoner admitted he obtained the watch, but said he had given the ticket away to a young woman whom he did not know, and who was miles away.—The landlord of the beerhouse at which was deposited with him by a man mould he had purchased the ticket for the watch took prisoner was working at some buildings. Knowing the prisoner what was deposited with him by a man man grade where we mining tumber. When the prisoner was the winning teket. The winning ticket, but was unabled to the winning ticket at all, and must be prisoner where the winning ticket. The prisoner while the winning ticket at all, and must be prisoner and with the prisoner of the control of the winning ticket. The prisoner while the winning ticket and the prisoner while the winning ticket. The prisoner while the winning ticket and the prisoner is built the prisoner while the case was proceeding buried in a fall of the prisoner while the case was proceeding buried in facility to the prisoner while the case was proceeding buried in facility to the prisoner while the case of

was also believed the prisoner was carrying on a communication with another woman.—The father of the second wife said he should be prepared with witnesses as to the marriage.—Mr. Chance asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why he should not be remanded.—The prisoner said he did not desire witnesses to be called, as it was all true—he was sorry for what had happened.—Mr. Chance remanded the prisoner for the production of further evidence.

Marylebone.

marylebone.

Marylebone.

Marylebone.

Lanes Pockits.—Joseph Smith, aged 18, living at Dean-street, Soho, was charged with stealing from the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Slowman, of 10, Alberterrace, Notting-hill, a purse, containing 9s. 3d., and some sunal articles.—Prosecutor whilst looking in ashop window in Westbourne-grove, felt her purse being taken out of her pocket. She turned round, and saw the prisoner running off. She ran after him ceying, "Stop thief." Whilst running prisoner threw the purse away. He was caught by the constable.—The prosecutor in answer to Mr. De Rutzen said her pocket was an outside one at the back of her jacket.—The prisoner, through his solicitor, Mr. Swinford Francis said, he picked up the purse and, being of a very nervous temperament ran off when the cry of "Stop thief?" was raised, and threw the purse away.—Mr. De Rutzen observed, that a great many persons were tempted to commit roberies of an attempt the habit of ladies carrying their purses in back pockets, which they had no possibility of guarding.—Frisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

FEMALE TIPLIERS.—Several persons were charged before Mr. De Rutzen observed, that a great many persons were rested had in her arms a baby eight months old, which had been previously seen lying on the pavement. She was taken to the station and the infant to the workhouse. She asked to be allowed to go for the sake of her child. Mr. De Rutzen solid twas a great pity these women did not think of their children before they got drunk. She must pay a fine of 5s. Prisoner and she had not 6d. in the world. In default Mr. De Rutzen ordered her to undergo one day's imprisonment, which term would expire at the rising of the Court in the afternoon.

CHEAP RIDE FROM NEWMARKET.—William Jones, 65, laboure, having no home, was charged with travelling on the lines of the Great Eastern and Midland Railways from Newmarket to Kentish Town without a ticket, and thus defrauding the company of 5s. 10d.. Prisoner was stated to be well known at race c

Southwark.

Southwark.

Doe Painting.—Miss E. Chamberlain, a lady residing at No. 1, Leighton-terrace, Bermondsey, was summoned for assaulting a lad named Henry Saunderson.—Complainant said he lived with his father, a painter and decorator, in Wells-street, Camberwell. On Saturday afternoon, the lat of October, witness was engaged in painting some railings outside a house in Leighton-terrace, when all of a sudden the defendant rushed out of her house and seizing hold of him exclaimed, "You've painted my dog, and I'll paint you," at the same time snatching the brush from the pot he was using. She smeared his face with paint, nearly smothering him. She then went back into her house.—Mr. Slade asked what sort of paint it was.—Witness replied that it was dark brown, and he had some difficulty in getting rid of it; it got in his eyes and mouth.—Mr. Slade: Had you painted her dog?—Witness: No, sir. I saw a dog run between the railings, but I did not touch it. The dog must have got the paint off the railings.—Mr. Washington, for the defence, said that his client had a small pet dog, which she found was covered on its back and head with dark-brown paint. Seeing the complainant using the same coloured paint close by, she felt convinced he had daubed the dog, and in a moment of irritation seized the lad's brush, and put a little paint on his face.—Mr. Slade said there was no evidence that the lad painted the dog, although the case looked very suspicious. Defendant having committed an assault, must pay a fine of 10s. and 2s. costs.

Shocking Theatment of a Wife.—John Daff, 47, a powerful looking man, a porter in Covent-

Shade said there was no oridence that the lad pumbed the dog, although the case looked very suspicious. Defendant having committed an assault, must pay a fine of 10s., and 2s. costs.

Shocking Terament of a Wife.—John Daff, 47, a powerful looking man, a porter in Covening garden Market, was charged with assaulting Mary Duff, his wife, by breaking her left arm and burning her severely with a poker.—Mr. Moore watched the case on behalf of the Associate Institute for the Protection of Women. The complainant said her husband came home at No. 9, Princes-square, Commercial-road, the worse for liquor on Friday night the 7th inst., and known has been supported by the commenced abusing her. She took no notice of him but gave him his tea, and he left the house making use of violent language. At ten o'clock he returned as she was washing some clothes and demanded money. She refused to give him any, when he twisted her left arm round and broke it near the wrist. She took off her boot to hit him, when he snatched the poker from the fire and burnt her arm severely. She ran out of the house as soon as she could, and meeting a constable at the corner, told him what had occurred, and returned to the house, when she gave her husband into custody, and then she was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital. She, however, had no wish to have her husband punished provided he would keep away from her. In answer to Mr. Slade, she said that her husband had frequently assaulted her while under the influence of drink.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said he was very drunk at the time, and did not know what he was about.—Mr. Slade committed him for trial.

Strager Lottenies.—Henry Colley, 29, and George Thorpe, 32, were charged with carrying on a lottery in the Southwark-park-road, Bermondsey, contrary to the Street, and the prisoner on a barrow. Thorpe had a box of sweets in his hand, selling small packages to persons in the crowd at a penny each. Colley was calling out, "Come, old boy, try your luck. You may chance to them, and handed th

drink, and it overcame him.—Mr. Lushington sentenced him to five days' hard labour.

MISPLACED CONTINENCE—Belward Recorden's a sailor, was charged with being a the and disorderly.—Police-contable Wine, and the stand prisoner in High-street. Polyar, on any night, very drunk and making a great Polyar, on any night, very drunk and making a great obliged to take him into custody.—Mr. Lushington: What have you to say to this ?—Prisoner: Well, your worship, I have a funny tale to tell you. Lust evening when I was in Pophar I met a man and wowl for a long time, and that his wips a duplicate of a coat he had been dead and I consented. Well, when he got the money he asked me to have a drink with him. Well, sir, I went into a public-house with him, and he must have drugsed me, and a little while afterwards I found my self cutside in the street, minus more medical and income and the said. Lushington: If you have been highly had been been and the meant. The said he was a self-cutside in the street, minus more medical and income and took me into the label with a self-cutside in the street, minus more medical and income and took me into the label with a self-cutside in the street, minus more medical properties, and Annie Collina, 19, was charged with disorderly conduct in the public streets.—Police-constable Wm. Wise, 518 K, said that at an early hour on Saturday morning he young man in High-street Ryun said it was quite to the charge quarrelling with the young man, but she had good reason for it: she met him some time back at a place of amusement, and he paid her great attention. They at last agreed to "keep company," and did so for a while. Under a promise of marriage he succeeded in seducing her, after which he would not have during her, and reproached him for his conduct. She could not help doing so, and was very sorry if she had done wron. Collina, she said, only tried to make peace between them.—Mr. Lushington, cantioning the prisoners as to their future conduct, allowed them and head of her and the prisoners as to the

that prosecutor lost his money at play.—Mr. Lushinaton again adjourned the case for the attendance of a witness.

"What's IN a Name."—Martha Parnell, who carried a child in her arms, was brought up on a warrant charged with violently assaulting Bridget O'Conner. There had been a dispute betwen the women, and the complainant alleged that her head was cut open by the prisoner. Prisoner in defence said she told complainant that "old Parnell" had driven them all mad. (Laughter.) Complainant tore the hair out of her head, and threw water over her. Complainant knelt on the sloor, and gave defendant's child a "blessing"—a curse. Defendant denied the assault. Police-constable Gould, who took the prisoner into custody said, prisoner when he took her into custody said they had a fair fight; complainant pulled out her hair, and she knocked her head.—Mr. Paget bound the prisoner over in her own recognisances to keep the peace.

Magistrate and Witness.—Benjamin Smith, a young man, was charged with stealing a set of shoe-brushes.—John Sowman said he was butler to the Hon. Saul Samuel, of 15, Courticled-gardens, Kensington.—Mr. Paget asked witness why he called his master the "Honourable" Saul Samuel, as the gentleman described himself as "Mr." Saul Samuel, as the gentleman described himself as "Mr." Saul Samuel, as the gentleman described himself as "Mr." Saul Samuel, as the gentleman described himself as "Mr." Saul Samuel, as the gentleman described himself as "have been brought here.—Mr. Paget: I know you have.—The witness was ordered to stand down.—Sergeant Brand said, having received information that a number of articles had been stolen, he went to 39, Regent's-square, Gray's-inn-road, where he received a set of brushes from the prisoner's mother.—Mr. Edward Sanuel, son of the prosecutor, said the prisoner was their footman. He diamissed him on Friday week. The butler was re-called to speak to the brushes. It looked at them and said they appeared to be those that were stolen.—Mr. Paget: They are the commonest brushes in

Greenwich.

Greenwich.

Burglars Disturred.—William Rennison, 45, file cutter, no fixed home, and William Moxham, attas Leak, 32, of 3, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, were charged on remand with attempting to burglariously enter the premises 333, New Cross-road. Shortly before one o'clock on the night of the 6th inst. P.-c. Hampshire was passing the premises of Mr. Ross, butcher, when he saw the prisoners standing in the doorway. Observing him they walked away. The constable then found that the door had been forced open and followed in pursuit, and another constable coming in another direction they were stopped and taken to the police-station. After the charge was entered Rennison remarked that it was very cold and went to the stove, when he was seen to throw something into the fire. This was found to be a skeleton key, which fitted the lock of Mr. Ross's door. Six similar keys were found upon the prisoner, and two skeleton keys were found upon the prisoner, and two committed the prisoners for trial.

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OUR TRADES.

The bulk of the nation lives by its daily earnings. Had all of us incomes derived from property or professions which exist on the wants of what are called the "independent" classes, we need think very little of the course of trade, but as matters stand, and as, moreover, even the "independent" classes are entirely dependent upon the producing forces of the nation unless, indeed, they happen to be foreign investors, no subject is of more vital concern to us all than the prosperity of the labour-industries of our country. There is just now much talk of Fair Trade and Free Trade. "Fair Trade" professes to demand (1) a firmer hold than we have had of late years of our home markets for the productions of native industry, and (2) more outlets for the giant manufacturing forces for which England is proverbial. "Free Trade" on the contrary encourages the free introduction of foreign produce and goods, so as, if possible, to attain cheapness for consumers, relying on the theory that if goods are cheap, the producing power of the country may be very well left to take care of itself.

I do not intend to enter on this debatable field of

the theory that if goods are cheap, the producing power of the country may be very well left to take care of itself.

I do not intend to enter on this debatable field of "Fair Trade" r. "Free Trade." My aim is not to wrangle about words, but to state facts. Only too many of those engaged in the various industries of the country are suffering, and I propose to seek for the causes of the suffering, fairly and freely, without either party animus or desire to prove a foregone conclusion. It is, however, clearly impossible that any one man can understand the details of all trades so as to enable him to speak with authority. In this inquiry, therefore, I must enlist the assistance of experts in the various branches of industry, and with your permission I hereby invite the co-operation and help of tradesmen and workmen in every rank and class throughout the kingdom. To all those willing to assist I simply say that I wish only to arrive at the truth, and to find what foundation there is, if any, for the current assertions as to the decay of many of our industries, and the destruction of others. England is a rich nation, but her riches are, comparatively speaking, concentrated in the hands of a few. In other nations wealth, as a rule, is distributed more evenly, and whilst millionaires are rarer, there is far less destitution and absolute poverty than among ourselves. The Englishman saves with such difficult; but when that "pile" is once formed, the intensity with which he watches it, and the pleasure he takes naturally in work rather than in play, causes it to increase with rapid and ever-increasing momentum. The Latin races, on the other hand, and the pure Teuton save easily, and continue their thrifty habits throughout life. At the same time they are fond of pers ral ease, and would rather lie in wait for a profitable "transaction," involving little trouble, than engage in the watchful and incessant toil needful for the turning over of the "nimble ninepence." Hence, whilst they live in a comparative contentment, whic

to the average Englishman, they rarely attain to vast wealth.

This national idios nerasy to some extent explains the different fashion which wealth is held by us and by other States with whom we compete in more or less friendly strife. The idea is not new. It has long been a part of the Radical creed that the holding of large wealth in the shape of land in one man's possession is contrary to the good of the many But't have seldom yet seen this doctrine pushed to its natural conclusion in the ease of the monied millionaire. The evils, however, whether fancied or real, of the ownership of huge estates, pale before the grievance of unlimited monied wealth being left in one man's keeping, unless he employs it in promoting the wage-earning power of his own people. The capitalist who persistently invests his means in foreign securities, becomes to this extent an alien. He removes from his own countrymen the means wherewith he might give employment to those of his own kith and kin. And when capital is invested, not merely in foreign securities, but also in the promotion of foreign manufacturing labours, its owner becomes still more a stranger to his own people. Yet an income thus carned pays no more taxation to the national exchequer than one gained by the promotion of home labour.

I therefore start with the premiss that labour is the sole faundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event and stranger of the seale foundation of the real event

morely in overign securities, but also in the premotion of foreign manufacturing labours, its owner because at ill control foreign the production of the matter of of the m

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form a correct judgment how far we are a thriving nation or not.

One word more. I have no desire to underrate the importance of our foreign trade. I only contend that our home trade is of vastly greater value, seeing that it is many times greater. We are at the present moment undeniably rich if we have sufficient purchasing power to buy large quantities of foreign importations, without corresponding sales of our own productions at the same time. But this does not necessarily, prove that we are thereby increasing or even maintaining our wealth. In other words, it is no evidence that we are substantially prosperous. With nations as with individuals, it is quite possible to carry on a very large trade in volume, and yet to be without profit, if, indeed, the commerce is not even carried on at a loss. I can even conceive it possible that income tax returns may be temporarily swelled by the operation of such foreign trade, but that, at the same time, the working man's field for labour may be lessened. Just suppose, for an instant, that those who are commonly called the non-producing portion of the population—though, as a matter of fact, every man, woman, or child living is, and must be, directly or indirectly, a producer—are rich enough for the time being to buy everything they need from the products of foreign labour. What, then, must become of those who live by their daily work, in a mation like this, which boasts of many such wealthy citizens? They must either starve for want of present labour, or must emigrate to seek elsewhere the living which is denied them in their own land. I say, therefore, advisedly, that it is by the labour test only that this great trude question is to be resolved. It cannot be settled by theory, or by assumption, but by giving a market for foreign labour is one that, in the first instance, almost solely concerns the artisan population, or, in other words, the people of England. Even if trades are crippled or annihilated the rich are comparatively able to take care of themselves. They ca

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Punch.)

Sir Charles Whithe (petitally).—It is not easy to see why we were fragged to Parit. As a "Commission" we have done nothing but eat a former of the petitally and the petitally of the petitally and petita THE PHANTON TREATY

Sir C. W.—On when one the Channel at the section of the step are and not seepers; "
M. T.—My dear Whilke, we must deal with things as they are, and not as we would wish them to be. Tazation is robbery. Your people prefer the "Stand, and deliver;" system—the income tax, fc.; ours prefer to have their pockets picked in a less direct manner. We cook our fload and we cook our finance. We worship custom-houses, and adore our cetrof helds.

we cook our finance. We worship custom-houses, and adore our cetrol sheds.

Sir C. E.—These phrases will not satisfy Macclesfield and Sheffield,

Sir C. E.—These phrases will not satisfy Macclesfield and Sheffield,

Sir C. E.—These phrases will not satisfy Macclesfield and Sheffield,

M. T.—My dear Whilte, I am exceedingly sorry, but what can we do?

Shell I set you a few decorations for your clerks and accreation?

Sir C. E.—[Reply sof exactly Rif for publication.]

CHARACTER OF A CHANGEL ISLAND.—A sad account of Jersey is given
in a speech lately made by the Lieutennat-Governor, Major-General
Nicholson, at a temperance meeting. The gallant seneral is reported to
bet never anywhere and seen much service in many parts of the work
bet never anywhere was wrong in this of provident as in Jersey.

Let'a hope the sternal was wrong in this of provident as in Jersey.

Let'a hope the sternal was wrong in this of provident as in Jersey.

He might have summed up the character of Jersey in the title and
burden of an old patriolic and once popular song, and have called it "A

Right Little, Tight Little Island"—very tight little Island. Perhaps it
was only a rather loose statement about the tightness, and have called it "A

Right Little, Tight Little Island"—very tight little island. Perhaps it
was only a rather loose statement about the tightness to Mr. Galdsone is
crucially Mr. J. J. Homer, a pouniment member of the Corporation.

arthy per standiel, but lant the Premier to be presented with a Golden

Box?

Approximation of the providence of the Corporation, and the providence of the Corporation, and the providence of the Roys.

Approximation of the providence of the Corporation of the providence

Box?

ANOTHER CHANCE GONE.—Irato Old Uncle (to Nephew): Engineerial
again: How is it you never can keep an appointment? Out-at-Ellows
Nephew (endly): Becurse I've never had a good unto keep, sir. Nov.
If you'll get us something light, under Government, from twelve to:

"Fry't busy."

Nephew (coolly): Because I've never had a good 'un to keep, sir. Now, if you'll we in esomething light, under Government, from twelve to two [List Under.]

LABOUR AND CAPITAL

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

At a conference of Lancashire miners, held in Wigan on Monday, it was decided to extend the notices for an advance of 15 per cent., which would have expired on Wednesday, until the end of the weld have expired and wednesday, until the end of the weld have expired and wednesday, until the end of the weld have expired and weldnesday, until the end of the weld have expired and weldnesday, until the end of the well have compared to the planter and packer Cotton Spinners' Association, in a letter to the United States Consul at Manchester, states that damp and dust and sand are evidently knowingly placed in cotton, and suggests that the names of the planter and packer should be placed inside each bale.

The Home Secretary has just sent a communication to the colliery managers throughout the country prohibiting in future blasting at fiery mines, except when the colliers are away from the workings. The mining associations of Great Britain are about to convene a conference to consider the matter.

The majority of the Birmingham nailers, who resumed work on the masters' terms after a 16 weeks' strike, have again struck work, alleging that the wages under the new scale are insufficient to live upon.

A notice in the London Gazette announces that by order of the Home Secretary the exception as to overtime in the contract of the employment of young persons is extended under the contract of the contract of the contract of the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that in this to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that in this to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that in this to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that in this to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that in this contract well as the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that in this to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that in this contract well as the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that in this contract well as the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that in this contract well as the satisfaction of the Home Secretary tha

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

The principal speakers at the Liberal banquet on the Colston anniversary, at Bristol, will be Lord Northbrook and Sir H. James,
Lord Hartington has arranged to address a series of meetings of his constituents in North-East Lancashire during next month.

Mr. Trotter, the Conservative candidate for the representation of Berwick-upon-Tweed, is detained in London by serious indisposition. Canvassing is being conducted on his behalf by his agents and friends. Copies of a pamphlet issued by the Scottish Reformation Society, condemning the Government patronage of Popery, have been circulated amongst the Liberal electors.

The portrait of the late Lord Beaconstield, painted by Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., which was exhibited in the Royal Academy this year, by command of the Queen, will shortly be sent to Messrs. Agnew's Art Callery, Manchester.

Andeny this year, by command of the Queen, will shortly be sent to Messrs. Agnew's Art Callery, Manchestor.

A large meeting was held at Knuzden, near Blackburn, on Saturday evening, to celebrate the opening of a new Conservative Que, to celebrate the opening of a new Conservative Que, to apple of the Conservative Que, to apple of the Conservative Que, to apple of the Hinckford Conservative Que, to apple of the Hinckford Conservative Que, to apple of the Hinckford Conservative Que, to apple of the Castle Hedingham, near Halstead, Essex. The chair was occupied by St. H. W. Tyler, M.P. for Harwich, who said there had never been a time in the history of the country when it was more necessary for clubs of this description to rally round the Throne and the Constitution.

Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., has left for the Continent, where he intends residing for some time, in consequence of ill-health.

Arrangements are being made to convene a conference of Irish Liberals in Dublin for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of supporting the Government in carrying the Land Act into effect, and in obtaining obedience to the law in Ireland.

Lord William Nevill has been appointed assistant secretary to to the Central Conservative Association.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P. for Meath, has issued his valedictory address, in which he pleads physical weakness and professional engagements as the grounds of his retirement.

Sir George Elliot, M.P., replying to the references made by the Prime Minister at Leeds, to the pleages given by Sir George Elliot, M.P., replying to the references made the Land Act would have had a better chance of being "a measure of peace." He added: "Judging of the human heart and the nature and character of Irishmen, he could not believe that if these 200 men—leading spirits among their people, many of them—were kept in prison there was any likelihood of a harmonious arrangement being come to."

THE RESOURCES OF CIVILIZATION. SONG OF THE LAND LEAGUERS.

"The resources of Civilization are not as yet exhausted."—Mr. GLADSTONE AT LEEDS. In Erin there's dreadful commotion, And Treason the Monarch assails; From the centre all round to the ocean, The red Reign of Terror prevails. But still, we have one consolation Our broken-down fortunes to mend— The resources of Civilization Have not, as yet, come to an end. While one cow has a tail undiminished, While one readster unhoughed still can trot, While one Bailiff remains to be "finished," While one Landlord in Erin's unshot; While one acre escapes confiscation, And the State has one shilling to lend,

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Lord Chancellor Solborne, Lord Justice Jornes, Lord Justice Mellish, decided in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against Brown and Devenport, compelling them to pay all costs in the suits. See Thurs of July 2ch, 1872. Bottley, 18, 1842, 28, 964, 44, 861, 4 pints, 11a, pints, 29a. Sold by Patent Medicine dealers in all parts of the world.

pints, 112, pints, the world.

TESTINONIALS.

Mr. B. FREEMAN.

TESTINONIALS.

HEAD-QUARTER SYAFF, CABUL, May fliet, 1880.

Mr. M. PREEMAN.

"It is with much pleasure that I am abide yilst, 1890.

"It is with much pleasure that I am abide yilst, 1890.

"It is with much pleasure that I am abide yilst, 1800.

"It is with much pleasure that I am accreamed form. The pleasure of Asthma which is here existent in an accreamed form. Many summer of Asthma which is here existent in an accreamed form. Many always relieves them, and which new backly say is your Chlorodyne."

"Your faithfully.

"CHARLES W. OWEN, LE.C.P. Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng. The Divisional Heal-Quarter Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.

"THE TIMES," August 13th, 1877.

From Our Own Correspondent with the Rassian Army,

"The want of smiltary arrangements in the Rassian camp was dread,
ful, and had we remained there a few weeks loncer, dysentory and
typhoid fever would have a few weeks loncer, dysentory and
typhoid fever would have a few weeks loncer, dysentory and
tophoid fever would have a few weeks longer, dysentory and
bothlos of the Turks. I myself sequired an area of the representation is a
dector, owing to my beling provided with a small bottle of Childhol
DYNE, with which I effected miraculous cures."

From Dr. W. GIBSON BOTT, L.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.S.S. Eng., and L.M.: Hon. Surgeon to the Farringdon General Dispensary,

London Homework to the raining on venture Deposition of the Paring extensively used FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE for many rears, I am of opinion that it is a remedy of nealestable value to the support of the property of the proper

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TWO FISH,
TWO ENTREES, JOINTS, PRICE 4s.

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CHAPTER J. DUNDRITE. | WILLING'S. 253. Strand. London. W.C.

Later Co

A PILGRIMAGE TO HUGHENDEN.

It was on one of those bright, warm, genial days which sometimes come upon us at the end of summer and the beginning of autumn that I made my first visit en peldrin to Hughenden. I had often heard of the place, and meither its late owner nor its historic peacecks were quite unknown to me; and I was told that if I journeyed thither I could see the veritable helmet and banner of Lord Beaconsfield, with which, as a knight of the most moble Order of the Garter, he did good service to this realm of England against the Paynim hosts of infidels and socialists.

and socialists.

I own that the idea of a pilgrimage to Hughenden did
not in the least displease me; for of all scenery I prefer
that of England, and I have seen enough of quiet beauty
in the "sunny south" of my native island to lead me to he quite content without journeying to the Hebrides. Be I donned my pilgrim dress and shoon and staff, took my ticket at the Great Western Station at Paddington, and in little more than an hour and a half found myself

and in little more than an hour and a half found myself at High Wycombe.

A pretty and quaint, but somewhat sleepy town is Wycombe. It is saved from actual silence by the manufacture of bed-room chairs, which is carried on within it upon a large scale. It has a long, broad Highstreet, and a Town Hall which records the greatness of its former magnates, the family of Lord Shelburne, now Marquis of Lansdowne; and its fine, large church contains several monuments to their memories. When I peeped in the other day I found nobody inside except a young curate, and eight or ten young ladies, all busily young curate, and eight or ten young ladies, all busily employed in making wreaths of flowers and wheat-ears

peeped in the other day I found nobody inside except a young curate, and eight or ten young ladies, all busily employed in making wreaths of flowers and wheat-ears against an approaching harvest festival.

The pilgrim, as such, should have as little to do with "ladies fair" as possible; so, armed with this reflection. I walked out, shouldered my little bag, and walked on towards Hughenden. On quitting the town at its morthern end, near the police-station (if there were more poaceful pilgrims, like myself, I thought, there would be less need of the rural police) I found myself in a dusty road, beyond which rose a series of beachwoods, in the midst of which I descried a large white-faced mansion, standing on a lofty plateau. On asking a little dark-eyed girl whom I met, I was told that the house I saw was Hughenden Manor. "You must not go into the park, sir," added my informant, "but go on to the second lodge-gate; that's near the church and the vicarage. Mr. and Mrs. Blagden are very kind people. They won't let you in at the first rate, sir." I dropped her a copper and went on my way rejoicing.

A little further on the weary traveller is refreshed by the pleasant sound of a little stream which trickies over its pebbly bed as it runs through the medows which fringe and form part of the park, in the midst of pools of water-crosses. A little further on and the road is screened by rows of Scotch firs, which, in their turn, give way to like seeches for which Buckinghambie is so fanous. At last I reach the "second lodge," and am kindly and courteously welcomed. There is a steep hill before me and I must mount it. I shall be sure to find the vicar either at his church or at the vicarage just above. "You must go up past the almshouses, to the south of the church, and then keep straight on." I do so, and in a few minutes I am at the door of the parsonace.

A kind and courteous wan is Mr. Blagden. During the hast six menths he must have been bored to death by hyrims; but if so, he hiddes his giref most kindly. "Well, let

over the entrance to the vault beneath the east window of the north chancel aisle, where Lord Beaconsfield lies; but that want will be supplied ere long.

We leave the churchyard, and again ascend the hill, passing just where

The beeches make

Adarker browner shade,

And we find ourselves in a lane leading up to the stables of "the house," and near to the chief or northern entrance, to which the long slanting drive through the park, and past the "Golden" gates leads up. Here we are on the lawn, in the midst of a perfect forest hurden the park, and past the "Golden" grates leads up. Here we are on the lawn, in the midst of a perfect forest with the park, and past the "Golden" grates leads up. Here we are on the lawn, in the midst of a perfect forest hurden in the park, and past the "Golden" grates leads up. Here we are on the lawn, in the midst of a perfect forest with the park, and past the grates are stated to park, and other trees are in like manner related to royalty and the aristocracy.

We stop at the front door. The fine view of the distant woods to the north-west gives an idea of infinity to the domain, which, after all, is but small, not above 1,500 acres. On entering the hall, we are in the immediate presence of all the Conservative statesmen of this century. Lord Lordton, Lord Salisbury, Lord John Manners, Lord George Bentinck, Lord Londhurst, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Bradford, Lord Lonadele, Lord Derby, Lord Barrington, Lord Rowton,—all who had the confidence of the departed Premier—frown or smiledownupon us in oils or engravings; whilst Count D'Orsay, Lady Blessington, and a few of the Gore House clique serve to come for the departed Premier—frown or smiledownupon us in oils or engravings; whilst Count D'Orsay, Lady Blessington, and a few of the Gore House clique serve to come for the servants in charge of the house," a few years since, we used to fancy that that Lady would one day come here as the second mistress of Hughenden. But it was not to be, sir." And a tear started into

Boatrice at the same time, looks in a naries of the condition.

We much regret that the peacocks no longer strut and known.

Beream about the lawn, or spread their tails in the autumn sun. They are gone for the most part to the autumn sun. They are gone for the most part to the Alexander at Windsor and to the Prince of Wales's of tector of tector and the peacocks at Spodriugham:

amongst personal friends of the late owner. I fancy that Lady Chesterfield and Lord Bradford have given a home

IN SEARCH OF A FATHER.

THE PEOPLE: SUNDAY.

OCTOBER 16. 1884.

IN SECURITY OF A FAVERE.

IN S

fendant was re-called. He denied the truth of the evidence of the complainant's sister that she had an interview with him on one occasion, in the drawing-room of his house in Regent-street, where she attributed to him the paternity of the cliest child. He never uttered one word of the conversation ahe alleged.—George Adams, a shoemaker, deposed to a conversation in 1867 with the deceased wife of the deceased wife of the deceased of the conversation in 1867 with the deceased wife of the deconversation in 1867 with the deceased wife of the deconversation in 1867 with the deceased wife of the deconversation in 1867 with the deceased wife of the deconversation in 1867 with the deceased wife of the deconversation in 1867 with William Randall, her husband's brother.—Mr. Matthew Wilkinson, who had been publican, tobacconist, and builder, said he proposed to complainant that she should try and settle the case to prevent names coming out. He told complainant that the defendant was a gentleman, and that he would treat her properly. He also asked her whether she would allow him to help her in the case and "get all she could" out of Mr. Randall. She "appeared" to acquiesce in the arrangement, and mentioned the sum of \$50. She stated that Mr. Randall's solicitor had offered her \$30 to settle the case out of court, which she would not accept. He told the complainant that he could not afford to suffer in her business, and asked her to consider the matter further. Subsequently he took the complainant to Mr. Rendell. There was a paper prepared for her to sign. Defendant rather upbraided Miss Cole for "persecuting" him, and bringing his name before the public.—By the Magnistrate: The defendant prepared the paper.—Mrs. Helena Wilkinson, wife of the last witness, said complainant had admitted an intimacy with a gentleman named Mc Nab, but she always said defendant was the father of her children.—In cross-examination the witness admitted that after the complainant was confined of one of her children.—In the defendant was the father

father of all the children. Defendant would have to pay 22. dd. a week for one child, and 5a. a week each for those born since the passing of the amended Act.—Mr. Besley gave notice of appeal.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST

DETECTIVES.

At Bow-street Police-court, yesterday, two detective sergeants of the Edivision, named Reader and Bury, we serge amount before Mr. Flowers to answer the charge of the prosecution, and Mr. With Frith appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Wm. Doveton Smyth appeared for the defence.—The complainant deposed that he was a potman at the Noble Arms publichories, Little White Lion-street, Seven Dulas. On Saturday night, the lat inst., there was a friendly on the publichers, Little White Lion-street, Seven Dulas. On Saturday night, the lat inst., there was a friendly on the seven was to go up into the cent. He did so, and Bury, who, with the other than the complainant of the seven the seven the complainant of the seven t thieves, and upon arriving there had been attacked in so violent a manner, that they had to fight their way out of the neighbourhood. It was proposed to call evidence for the defence, and the case was adjourned for this purpose.

Theeaterning Ministers.—Since the news of M. Parnell's arest threatening letters of an unusual charracter it is stated have been received by Mr. Uhadstone and Sir William Harcourt. It is usual when Ministers leave town to withdraw the police patrol near their houses, but, by special order, the guard is still maintained over the residences of members of the Cabinet.

At Trowbridge Station on Friday morning, as the fast train from Bristol to Salisbury was coming in, great consternation was caused by the sudden disappearance of a couple of trucks. The wind was so strong that it literally blew the vehicles off the metals, but fortinately the driver of the engine was enabled to pull up in time to prevent what would have been a serious accident.

Public Health.—The Registrar-General's return of

necident.

Public Health.—The Registrar-General's return of births and deaths in London and in 19 other large English towns for the week ended Saturday, October 8. states: —The annual rate of mortality last week in 20 of the largest English towns averaged 18°3 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 7,008,775 persons in the middle of this year. The rate of mortality in the several towns, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follows:—Bristol 13°4, Norwich 13°6, Oldham 16°3, Brighton 16°4, Plymouth 16°6, Birmingham 17°3, Leicester 17°4, Sunderland 17°4, Nottingham 17°5, Bradford 17°9, Portamouth 17°6, Schefield 18°3, London 18°6, Leeds 18°8, Wolverhampton 19°9, Salford 20°3, Manchester 21°9, Hull 21°9, Liverpool 22°9, Newcastle-on-Type 34°7.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE CITY.

Mr. Parnell's Arrest.

From an early hour on Thursday morning the crowds of people assembled in the vicinity of Guildhall betokened the interest evoked by Mr. Gladstone's of people assembled in the vicinity of Guildhall be-tokened the interest evoked by Mr. Gladstone's proposed visit to the City to receive the con-gratulator, address voted some time since by the members of the Court of Common Council. The ceremony took place in the Guildhall, which, together with its approaches, had been gaily decorated with palms, flowers, and a gorgeous display of bannerets and flags. At the south side of the hall a raised platform had hear constructed and hear approaches for the been constructed, and here were provided seats for the more distinguished visitors. Amongst those seated here were the Greek Minister, Earl Spencer, Lord Granville, Lord Monson, Sir H. James, Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. John Holms, Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and Mr. Goschen, M.P.. Immediately fronting them were the members of the Common Council in their fur-trimmed gowns. At the Common Council in their fur-trimmed gowns. At the time appointed the approach of a number of Com-mon Coincilmen, followed by the officers of the Corpo-ration and the Lord Mayor leading in Mrs. Gladstone was the signal for a storm of cheering, which was re-newed when Mr. Gladstone followed with the Lady Mayoress.

The Recorder read the address, which was of a culc-gistic character. Upon its conclusion there was a fresh outburst of cheering. In acknowledging the presen-tation,

and although it was not intreally true that he had completed to be a subject to the country had the legislative and general business of the country had the legislative and general business of the country had the legislative and general business of the country had the legislative and general business of the country had the legislative and general business of the country had the legislative and general business of the country had the legislative and general business of the country had the legislative and general business of the country he are not so loyal as the legislative Chambers, and this augmented domand had been taken advantage of by persons not so loyal as they cought to have been—therers)—to the fair fame the legislative Chambers, and the later of commons was to continue worthy of the place in public confidence and exteem which it had hitherto held, it would have to consider how, either by more stringent and effective rules, or by a judicious devolution of duties, it might be in a position to pursue regularly the performance of its duties. He desired to express the hope that the day might soon come when, by judicious measures, they might be able to deal with arrears in public business and when the great question of the local government of this country. The arrear of this country is defined by Parliament would tend to degrade the Corporation of London or impair its efficience, but rather add to its dignity, energy, and public confidence. The right hon, gentleman then proceeded—I have to say a few words on the question of Ireland (hear, hear). I am shad to see that you are prepared for a reference to that subject (load cheers). It ought to enter, and it must enter, into the thoughts of every intelligent nature of this country. Thus come to review the process of the first country with the frish question, however great; but at times they will assume prominence and assert themselves with a force such as dailing the induced has been added to the words and the communication with my colleagues, after having assum making that appeal, made it not as a petition, but a claim. (Cheers.) He affirmed that from the mere fact of the Government being charged with the Executive responsibility, they were entitled to ledge that claim, and they did lodge it upon all orders and degrees of men, and upon all political parties—(cheers)—and upon all leaders of political parties—(cheers)—and upon all leaders of political parties (cheers). They were entitled to thus from them a hearty and a cordial support in a great national crisis for the vindication of the law (cheers). He wished to add a few words upon the difficulties which had arisen in the settlement of the affairs of South Africa. They would remember that the Boers delegated three gentlemen of great ability to manage their affairs, and in the Convention which he held in his hand, signed by the three members of the Beer Trimvirate—Mesars Kruger, Pretorious, and Joubert—the closing paragraph ran—"and we promise and undertake that this Convention shall be ratified by a newly-elected Volksraad of the Transvaal State within three months of this date." These words were not rash or unanthorised, and they intended to abide by them (enthusiastic cheering). The Government looked upon them as solemn words, and they intended to abide by them (enthusiastic cheering). The Government also, above all, deemed to be sacred the rights of the hundreds of thousands of natives, who were not less worthy of consideration than the Dutch Beer inhabitants of the Transvaal. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone referred to the settlement of the affairs of Greece, and sat down amidst loud cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs.

SIARTLEY COLLIERY FUND.—After 18 years' existence, the Hartley Relief Fund has still a balance in hand, or invested, of 239,285. Its receipts for the six months ending in August from interest on investments were 4574, and its payments £774 for the half year, out of which latter sum £688 was paid as relief to widows and other will dependent on the fund.

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THE PROVINCES.

BURMINGHAM.—The statue to the late George Dawson, erected last week, has caused almost as much dissatisfaction us the "Griffin" at Tample-bar. The intimate friend of the distinguished lecturer declare the likeness to be most unsatisfactory, or, rather no likeness at all. The clothes, too, are said to be a "missit." A proposition has been made that the subscribers should pay their subscriptions over again in order to substitute a more faithful representation of Mr. Dawson.—At the Police-court, on Tuesday, Emma Bees was committed for trial at the Sessions for stealing 430 from James White, blacksmith, Liverpool. Procecutor, who only came to Birmingham the previous day, met with a strange man in a public-house, and by him was taken to the pusoner's house as a respectable hetel.—At the Cunrter Sessions this week, the Recorder congratulated the grand jury that there was not a single case of aggravated assault or of the new of the knife in the cahndar.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The memorial stone of the new

vared assault of or the use of the tane in the carendar.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The memorial stone of the new church to be erected to the memory of the late Rev. A. M. Beanett, first vicar and founder of St. Peter's, was laid on Tuesday by the Bishop of Winehester, who, in the course of an address, said, within the broad limits of the Church there was room for variety in both worship and ritual. He was not super it would be well if it were otherwise, but he thought there was need of more charity and Christian forbearance.

BRIDGEWATER — At the Police court this week.

BRIDGEWATER.—At the Police-court, this week, a singular case was investigated. James Smart, laudlord of the Steam Packet inn, and Elizabeth Smart, his wife, were charged with being drunk upon their own liceused premises. It was stated that defendants quarrelled and drank to excess, and a police-constable deposed to finding them both drunk in separate rooms. They were fined 10s. each, and costs.

finding them both drunk in separate rooms. They were fined 10s. each, and costs.

BRIGHTON.—The visit of the Incorporated Law Society to Erighton was brought to a close on Thursday, when excursions were made by rait to Arundel Castle, and by rait and steamer to Eastbourne. At Arundel the castle and grounds were specially opened to them by the Duke of Norfolk, and the members had the opportunity of seeing the extensive improvements and alterations which have lately been in progress at the ducal residence. An interest of another kind attached itself to the trip to Eastbourne, as the visitors were enabled to see the works in progress at Newhaven Harbour, which, in conjunction with those about to be undertaken at the sister harbour at Dieppe, will do much towards making this route to the Continent quicker and more popular. The excursion of the society has thus extended to three days, two only of which have been devoted to discussions; and, as several of the papers prepaid by the membors have remained unread, a suggestion has been made that the whole of the time of future gatherings should be given up to the conferences. The Brighton meeting has been more largely attended than any previous provincial meeting.

BUXTON.—The Duke of Devenshive on Tuesday

been more largely attended than any previous provincing meeting.

BUXTON.—The Duke of Devonshire on Tuesday opened the new wing of the Buxton Bath Charity and the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, amidst many manifestations of resioting, the town teing generally decorated, and hundreds of visitors arriving by special trains. It had been announced that the Earl of Derby, in his capacity of chairman of the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund, who had contributed \$24,000 to the extension of the hespital (very nearly the whole amount required), would take part in the proceedings, but his lordship was at the last moment unable to attend. The hospital with its lefty and magnificent dome forms one of the principal archectural beauties of Buxton, and was originally founded by the Duke of Devonshire. By the recent extension the buildings have been doubled in size, and it is intended to place the beachts to be derived from drinking the mineral waters of Buxton within the reach of the poorer classes in the cotton districts.

CARDIFF.—The second tramway constructed here—

of the poorer classes in the cotton districts.

CARDIFF.—The second tramway constructed here—namely, the Cardiff District and Penarth Harbour Tramway, extending several miles—has just been completed, and it has been camined by the Board of Trade inspector. The line is ultimately intended to be carried on to Penarth Ferry, and steam cars will be run permanently if the consent of the authorities is obtained.

thought tithes should be paid by the landlord.

LOWESTOFT.—Some excitement has been eccasioned by the landing here of an instrument known as a Belgian devil." At midnight on Sunday, the Eagle drift-net boat was fishing 16 miles east by south from Lowestoft, when an Ostend trawler trawled into the

Engle's net with a "devil" over her side, and tried to part the Engle from her nets. The Engle's warp, how-ever, was too strong, and the testrament got so en-tangled with the unit that it could not part them. The master of the Engle, to save his best from sinking, cut away the Ostander's gear, and on hauling up his nets found the Ostander's "devil" in them.

found the Catendar's "devil" in them.

MEWPORT.—Gaptain Duff, the owner of the yacht
Satanelle, brought an action in the County Court at
Newport, I.W., on Wednesday, against the Cowes
Regatta Committee, to recover a silver cup which he
said his yacht won at the recent regatts. The defence
was that a condition requiring a signed declaration that
the yacht was fairly and properly sailed had not been
complied with. A verdict was given for the defendants,
but the judge said it was a very mean thing, after inmittee, on the marest technicality, to withhold the cup,
which was admitted to have been honestly won. The
defendants' solicitor thereupon said that Captain Duff
should have the cup at once.

NORTHAMPTON.—At a Diocesan Conference held here, the Bishop of Peterborough, who presided, maintained that the Church would lose its spiritual strength if it were ever linked with the fartunes of either political party. He urged that the voice of the laity, joined with that of the clergy, should be expressed in the House of Commons, and said that the Church was entitled to at least common justice from all statesmen.

least common justice from all statesmen.

SEVENOAKS.—A singular accident out which, fortunately, was not attended with any serious results, happened on Wednesday to Miss Mills, eldest daughter of Sir Charles H. Mills, Bart., M.P., and Miss Cail, the governees. Attended by a vallet, they were driving in a basket carriage from Wilderness Park. On the road a deer jumped over the fence from Knole Park, the sent of Lond Sackville, into the highway, frightening the pony and causing it to run spass embankment four feet high, the young ladies being throws out into the road. The pony then started at a tremendous pace, its progress not being stayed until the carriage was smashed to atoms, the animal itself being severely cut about the logs. Miss Mills and the governess were assisted to a cottage close by, and were subsequently removed to Wilderness House. Although both were much shaken, no other injuries were sustained.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Mayor, Alderman John

no other injuries were sustained.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Mayor, Alderman John Jones, has announced that he wishes to present £500 to the town, to form the nucleus of a fund to provide a permanent exhibition of arts and manufactures, especially with a view of educating the artisan population. Half the money is to be expended the first year.

SCOTLAND.

The Scottish Chamber of Arienture, on the 5th inst., appointed a committee to adjust the clauses of the Land Tenancy Bill prepared on behalf of the Chamber, and to report thereon to the directors. That report has now been drawn up, proposing several amendments. It is proposed to give tenants additional powers for the protection of crops against all trespassers, whether man or beat. This, so far as the farmer is concerned, amounts to the virtual abolition of the game laws. Greater latitude is allowed for considering in compensation awards dilapidations or improvements up to date. Provision is made for awarding compensation for breach of sgreement and dilapidation during the currency of lease, with power to prevent continuance of dilapidation on proof of the same. Agricultural hypothee is entirely abolished, along with the Acts of soderunt bearing therean, but in case of tenants falling six months in arrear with rent, the tenancy may be determined at the option of the landlord. Twelve months notice to quit has been substituted for two years in ordinary cases.

A violest storm has prevailed in the north-east of Scotland since Saturday, the wind from the north-west having hurricane force. Snow and sleet have fallen heavily at intervals, and the cold is intense. Crops along the ceast have not nearly been secured, many fields not yet being cut. Inland only a meagre beginning has been made, ripaning process being retarded by the inclemency of the weather. The prospect, especially for the small erofters, is dismal.

While the crpress train from Ballater, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, and the

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL

An arrangement has been sanctioned by which Europeans and Sikhs are to be accepted for service in the police force of the Straits Settlements.

M. Daniel Wilson, Under-Secretary at the French Ministry of Finance, is to be married to Mille. Alice Grey, the only child of the President of the Espublic, on the 22nd inst. M. Wilson, as his name implies, is of English descent.

On Saturday a commemorative monument of the defence of St. Quentit was unveiled at that town by the Minister of War, General Farre, who delivered a speech extolling the efforts for the national defence.

A new pier at Limasol, Cyprus, has been opened with great ceremony, and is expected to prove of much advantage to the trade of the port, which has greatly expanded during the past three years.

It is announced that the petrolaum springs discovered in Hanever yield fubricatory and not lamp oil.

A letter from H.M.S. Buby says that Admiral Jones recently paid a state visit to the Queen of Madagascar. The slave and labour question and English protection of the island were the subjects that received principal attention.

The Printers' Register says:—"The King of the Sandwich Islands, who has lately paid us a visit, is the only king, we believe, who is at present the responsible editor of a newspaper. His paper is the Hausitan Gasetta."

Jessie Helfman, who was with others convicted of the murder of the Casr, but was not executed on account of being pregnant, will, after the birth of her child, be imprisoned at Schluesselburg, a small fortified island on the News.

A Phyllosera Congress has been sitting. It was attended by a number of forcign delegaters. As to this

being program of the News.

The News.

A Phylloxera Congress has been sitting. It was attended by a number of foreign delegates. As to this year's French vintage, the weather has been unusually favourable for the ingathering.

tended by a number of foreign delegates. As to this year's French vintage, the weather has been unusually favourable for the ingathering.

A terrible innudation devastated the Commune of Settimio San Pietro, Sardinia. Fifty-four houses were destroyed, and three children and a young man perished. The losses in cattle and grain are enormous. In consequence of the present position of affairs in the Transwal, telegraphic orders have been sent to the Cape for the troop ships Serapis and Tamar to be detained on arrival at Simon's Bay until further orders.

M. Gambetta was at Dresden last week to fetch his nephew from school. He travelled incognito as Monsieur Massarie, Avocat, Paris.

It is understood that atrocities are still being perpetrated all over Armenia without the local authorities making any attempt to repress them. Lord Dufferin has recommended the Porte to send to Armenia a Turkish officer of high rank with a view to endeavour to establish some kind of order in the country. The Sultan has absolutely refused to appoint any one but a Turk Governor of Armenia.

The Cyprus Times complains of the great increase of cases scheduled under the head of "undetected crime," and states that the prevalence of outrages and of what are believed to be incendiary fires in the island forests, has attracted public attention.

The closing day of the Milan Exhibition is fixed for Nevember 1st, when there will be fixes in connection with the distribution of prizes.

The catastrophe at Elm has caused attention to be directed to various Swiss mountains from which no danger had been previously apprehended, and an inspection of the Berghalde, which overlooks Schleitheim, in Schaffhausen, shows it to be in a very precarious condition.

The language was a such a such as a secent at Vienna this week in his great balloon, accompanied by two persons.

The Campbell, M.L.C. of Sydney, has set apartic £10,000 towards the endowment of a new Church of England see, which is to be formed out of the western part of that of Goulburn and a portio

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PRINCESS'S.—THE LIGHTS O'LONDON.

PRINCESS'S.—THE LIGHTS O'LONDON.
The way was long and vessy.
A country lad and lassie,
A long the heavy road;
The night was dark and stormy,
But blithe of heart were they,
For shring in the distance,
The Lights of London lay of the crown,
What fortune with the year, O. Lights of London Town!
What fortune with the year, O. Lights of London Town!
What fortune with the year, O. Lights of London Town!
What fortune with the year, O. Lights of London Town!
The Lights of London in the year.
The Lights of London lay:
The Lights of L

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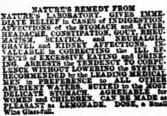
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The People.

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"THE PROPLE" needs no introduction to the People. We propose to supply our readers with a complete, well-arranged, and thoroughly readable popular weekly newspaper. Such a newspaper, we believe, is the one here present to speak for itself. and, with all the practicable improvements future experience may suggest, such as "THE PEOPLE" is to-day, "THE PEOPLE" will continue to be.

THE KNELL OF THE LAND LEAGUE

The steps now taken by the Government in reference to the Land League ought to have been taken months and months ago, but this does not alter the months and months ago, but this does not after the fact that even now they are the right steps to take. Nothing they can now do will wipe out the stain of "blood-guiltiness" on their hands, but after exposing the peaceful and law-abiding portion of the Irish population to a Reign of Terror for more than a twelvementh it is something to find that they are now at last adopting the only measures which can now at last adopting the only measures which can in any degree atone for their criminal supineness. Of course, it was far less easy for Mr. GLADSTONE to act decisively than it would have been for a Conservative Minister. Mr. GLADSTONE is largely responsible for the creation of the Land League and his Government stand committed to its recognition as a lawful and not unconstitutional organisation. In dealing with it, therefore, the Govern found themselves confronted by a double difficulty. They have not only had to disavow what was mainly the work of their own hands, but in so doing they have had to avow that their opponents were right throughout in denouncing the League as both illegal and unconstitutional. Better late than never, however, and we are heartily glad to see that they are now at least grappling with Irish rebellion in earnest The arrest of Messrs. PARNELL, SEXTON and others, and the Proclamation against the Land League itself constitute a good beginning, and every lover of law and order will heartily wish them a pros-perous issue to the enterprise which their apathy alone has rendered perilous. The Proclamation itself seems to have been carefully considered, though the wording, and, indeed, the precise significance scure. It is directed, however, against all the principal malpractices of the League no less than against the existence of the League itself. Violence to property or person, "Boycotting" in all its forms, refusal to pay rent or to fulfil other legal obligations, together with other "practices of in-timidation," are declared to be "unlawful and cruel"-a somewhat curious juxta-position of words in a legal document-and coercing any person to a member of the League or to subscribe to its funds is included in the list of offences denoun-We own that we should very much have preferred to see the League itself proscribed, but the Government probably found themselves so hampered by utterances that they could not bring themselves to proclaim their own inconsistency in so many words. If, however, the steps now taken have any significance at all, they mean that the Governent intend to suppress the League altogether, and this we learn by the latest telegrams is the general belief in Ireland. If this should turn out to be the case, we assuredly shall find no fault with the mere literary composition of the Proclamation, though we may perhaps venture to ask with some pertinence, what kind of howl of indignation would have been raised by the Radical press from one end of the United Kingdom to the other had a Conservative

one, and at the same time left its real intentions so ambiguous? So far as the arrests and the Proclamaambiguous? So far as the arrests and the Proclamation go, however, we are quite content, and more
than content, to applied the interpretation Mr.
GLADSTONE has placed on his threat about "the
resources of civilisation." and only trust he may find
in shutting the stable door with such unexpected
energy that the steed is still unstolen.

However convinced Freetraders may be of the folly of the Fair Trade agitation, they might as well condeacend, if they argue at all, to argue sensibly. There seems to be a notion abroad among them that any bit of sophistry is good enough to fing at a Fairtrader; and so from the Prime Minister downwards we find them begging the question they ought to prove, and provoking retorts by giving selected extracts from statistics which require to be explained as a whole. It is not a bit of use for Mr. Gladstone to tell a Fairtrader that our trade has increased so many millions during the last twenty years, when any volume of Board of Trade returns for foreign countries will show that Russia has trebled and America quadrupled her exports in the same time. Free Trade cannot be in need of such backing as this; and when such arguments are employed they cast suspicion upon others that may be sound. It is time, too, that people on the other side, or doubtfully on the other side, should define their position. That Sir Stafford Northcote is no Protectionist every one knows; that he believes in the full maintenance of the present system he does not affirm. What, then, in his position? If there is any intelligible system of trade between these two, surely it ought to be his chief business to expound it. If there is no middle way, we cannot too soon know that such is his opinion.

The Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee are said to have issued a circular "justifying" the expulsion of the Fair Trade delegates from the recent Congress; but this is just what the circular signally fails to do. The expelled delegates had been legally and properly appointed, or else their admission fee would never have been accepted, their cards of membership would not have been sent to them, nor would they have been allowed to enter the Congress at all. The fact is Mr. Broadhurst and his colleagues on last year's committee had not the courage to commit the illegality of refusing the delegates admission; and therefore got the Congress to do it for them. That the expulsion was illegal is proved by reference to Congress Standing Order number 3, which runs thus:—"The Congress shall consist only of delegates representing bosa fide Trade Societies and Trades' Councils, and similar bodies, by whatever names they may, for the time being, be called." There is no reference whatever to the question of "expenses," and it was because the Fair Trade delegates had paid their own expenses that they were expelled from the Congress. That the proceeding is discountenanced by the great bulk of the working class is proved by this lame attempt of the Parliamentary Committee to justify its conduct. The fact is, this Parliamentary Committee to the support of the Liberal Party, and their action was most probably taken at the instigation of the Cobden Club.

It sounds very nice to be told that England and France are working together in Egypt, but it is not so nice when we read what the French think about the co-operation. They are delighted because they know it is their policy, not the policy of England or of Egypt, that is being carried out; and also because they see that every day we consent to carry out their policy we grow weaker for carrying out our own. It is quite easy to keep on good terms with people so long as you give them all they want, but a foreign alliance is not of much use to us unless it helps us to get what we want. If the British people really want to keep any sort of control over Egypt and the short road to India, they cannot too soon do something effective in order to secure it. If they are content to sail round the Cape while other nations can use the short cut, then they need do nothing more than cultivate harmony with France. Egypt is slipping away from us with wonderful rapidity; only because it is doing so quietly and without war, people seem to think it is all right.

people seem to think it is all right.

A Shop Assistants' Twelve Hours' Labour League has recently been formed, having for its object the shortening of the hours of labour by Act of Parliament, or otherwise. But the worst of an Association of the kind is, that employers who choose to do so are practically able to Boycott their shop assistants in such a manner as effectually to prevent their becoming memburs. As those who keep their assistants longest at work are just those who may be most safely trusted to exercise this particular form of Boycotting, the worst cases of over-tasking do not get heard at all. The poor drudge who drags through his 18 hours' grind in the 24, only does so because he can get broad no other way, and he of course dare not risk the loss of his situation, miserable as it is, by agitating for an improvement of his lot. We heartily wish the Association a prosperous issue. Their grievance is one which calls loudly for a remedy, but it is not so galling as the grievance. Nothing short of legislation after due inquiry will, we apprehend, give any real redress, and employers themselves will look with a far loss inquiry will, we apprehend, give any real redress, and employers theuselves will look with a far less jealous eye on an attempt to obtain legislation which will be binding on all alike than on any effort on the part of the League to influence them directly.

The town clerk of Stamford, who seems to have affinities with his historic brother of Ephesus, has written to the Home Secretary to inquire how to deal with the Salvation Army. The official reply will not greatly facilitate his task. It is in effect that he must exercise his own discretion, which he could probably have done without the sanction of the Home Office. The Salvation Army is, undoubtedly, rather difficult to deal with. There is a good deal of testimony to its salutary effects upon persons whom ordinary religious influences fail to reach. It must, at the same time, be admitted that its success constitutes a proof of the failure of our Churches to cover the ground. The ministers of all denominations are too apt to commit the mistake of expecting men to come to them instead of going to men. There is an enormous population in this country with which they never come into contact, simply because they do not realise the fact that in order to elevate a man you must begin with him as he is. They fire their spiritual artillery over the heads of the classes which it is most important, from every point of view, but the financial one, that they should reach. The methods of the Salvation Army must be admitted to be crude and irreverent but if by these methods it attracts men and amends

their lives, it fills a gap which the Churches have their lives, it fills a gap which the Churches have left. At the same time, an irregular agency of this kind is liable to degenerate into mere sensationalism; and when for that or any other reason it becomes a public nuisance by disturbing the public peace, the duty of the civil magistrate is clear. There is, obviously, something wrong with an evangelising agency which makes men, even temporarily, worse, instead of better citisens, and in its own interest, no less than in those of the public, a Salvation Army that creates disturbance in the streets ought to be made subject to sharp discipline.

It was a striking and pathetic picture which the Prime Minister incidentally sketched at Leeds when he said. "We brought the grey hairs of that old man who peacefully ruled in Afghanistan in sorrow to the grave." Unhappily for the local colouring, the man was not old; he had no hair to speak of—only the Afghan tuft—and that was not grey; he did not rule peacefully in Afghanistan, but spent his years in unremitting conflict, and collected his ordinary revenue as Rob Roy did his lowland tribute; and, finally, what unsilvered hair he had was brought to the grave by the operation of an inveterate and incurable disease. Even were the Biblical description of our conduct somewhat more appropriate than it is, there might be some excuse in the fact that one of the latest acts of this meek patriarch was to organise a jehad or fanatical war against our Indian Empire.

Mr. Gladstone resembles the exile who, in Goldsmith's beautiful line, "drags at each remove a lengthening chain." Of Scotch blood, and therefore no doubt endowed with a Scotchman's fervid love of the North, a cruel destiny drove him to Lancashire to be born. Even there he found no resting-place, for he tells us that he is by residence a Londoner; while marriage, the next great crisis of his life, made him a Welshman. After all these changes he feels himself a Yorkshireman; and if Mr. Parnell were only less unkind, we have not a doubt that he would confess he has been made an Irishman by kissing the Blarney stone. When, in addition to all this, we learn that his people are landowners yet that he sprung from a commercial family, there is no difficulty in crediting his statement that he is "in various respects peculiar."

French ingenuity would seem to possess an infinity of resource in discovering appropriate names for new colours. Isabella, the Queen, who, in consequence of an improvident vow, found herself compelled to wear her body linen continuously for 17 years, was long since called on to stand godmother to a number of different varieties of more or less dirty colours. As applied to a dress, "Isabelle" is a kind of dove-colour, while as applied to lace, it is, we believe, synonymous or nearly so, with écre, and in the case of a horse, with cream-coloured. But this is an old-world story. In later years "London mud" has been a fashionable colour, so has the more poetic "Nile-water." But these, again, are comparatively old and tame. The Franco-Prussian war brought into vogue "Prussian's-blood" colour, "Bismarck-in-a-fury" colour, and "Bismarck-with-the-jaundice." But as the years roll on, even references to the fine sanguine complexion of the great German Chancellor have grown somewhat stale, and a season or so ago the peculiar hue of a "tood dying for love," whatever that may be, lent an added charm to female Parisian costume. By far the most graphic of all, however, is that recorded by our Paris correspondent, who tells us that "newly disembarked steamboat passenger colour" is at this moment the most remarkable novelty in the Bois de Boulogne. Our own English "greeny-yallery Grosvenor-gallery" tone must, we imagine, be a tolerably close approximation to this charmingly attractive and suggestive dye.

The annual statement of the Chairman of the London School Board is not by any means such instructive reading as it ought to be, and his address does not add vastly to our stock of accurate information with regard to the real expenses of the Board. It is all very well to be told that the net expenditure for maintenance in the Board Schools last year was £1 12a, 9d. per scholar, and the gross cost £2 17a, 1d., but what we want to know is how much every scholar costs in all to the ratepayers of London, when the other items besides maintenance are included. Thus, the maintenance does not embrace the Expenses of Administration at the Head Office, which figure in the half-yearly accounts for £26,474, nor the expenses towards the maintenance of Industrial Schools, £23,495. But those are only a comparatively small portion of the total expenses. The repayment of loans and the interest on them during the half-year ending March 25th was £92,528, and the purchase of land and erection of schools during the same period figures for no less than £195,712. This, of course, does not represent current expenditure, but the interest upon it does. Altogether, with sundry smaller items, the gross expenditure of the Board for the half-year was £635,615, and as the average of children attending the schools was 197,718, the total cost of the education of each during an eutire year, supposing the rate of expenditure to remain the same, would be somewhere about £6 4a 6d., a very different figure from £1 12a, 9d. We are quite aware that this figure ought to be reduced by some considerable fraction before it can be taken as an accurate estimate of the real cost per head per annum, but why does not the Chairman give us the means of calculating the reduction which ought to be made?

It is a pity that a respectable body like the Oxford Diocesan Conference should go out of its way to prepare defect for itself. That is what it has done by unanimously passing a resolution declaring that all restrictions of marriage on the ground of affinity depend upon the same principle, and that it is impossible to do away with any one of them without striking at the root of all the rest. This would be true of a scientific table of prohibited degrees, resting upon a physiological basis, but it is ludicrously untrue of a theological table resting upon canonical traditions. However completely a man and his wife may in certain respects be one flesh, it is quite certain that nature does not acknowledge the inferences founded on that identity. Even the Oxford Diocecan Conference will some day have to admit that there is as wide a difference between a man's own sister and his wife's as between his mother and his mother-in-law.

Mn. Hongron Phart is at present in France, with a view to organising an International Congress of the friends of peace.

riends of peace.

Hypnopuonia.—Mr. Charles Harvey, of Pengance, pirit merchant, who was bitten in the hand three months moe by a retriever, which previously had been bitten y a small rabid dog, died on Thursday from hydro-

SATURDAY'S INQUESTS.

Yesterday an inquiry was held at the Hope Tavern, Banner-street, St. Luke's, touching the death of John Slater, aged 75, commercial clerk, of 10, Grain-street, Hoxton. The widow stated that deceased was knocked down and trodden on by a horse 10 years ago, which necessitated a long stay in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. When discharged the bones of the foot had ossified, causing him great pain. When he could work, he was employed by Messrs. Jones, Lloyd and Co., the artificial florists in Goswell-road; but they had frequently suffered great privations, which had set up disease of the heart in the case of the deceased. From the evidence of other witnesses, it appeared that the old man, tempted by distress, was detected on Thursday evening by Mr. Lloyd in the act of leaving the shop with some flowers which he had stolen. A constable was called in, but Mr. Lloyd declined to charge him. The old man got greatly excited, and had only taken a few steps out of the shop when he was seen to stagger and fall, striking his forehead against the kerb. Death was the result of stoppage of the heart's action and shock to the nervous system, acting upon a previously weakened condition of body. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

Yesterday morning Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Contral Middlessy held an inquest at the Hamparteed.

condition of body. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

Yesterday morning Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Central Middleser, held an inquest at the Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary on the body of Thomas Wrighton, aged 58, cabdriver, of 94, Southampton-road, Gospel-cak, who was killed during the gale. Deceased left home at half-past eight on Friday morning and took his accustomed place with his master's cab on the rank opposite the George Inn, Haverstock-hill. One of several tall trees was blown down, falling on deceased, who died in a few minutes from concussion of the brain. A juror said agreat many of the trees on Haverstock-hill were unsafe; on Downshire-hill a tree fell the previous day directly after he had passed. The jury returned a verdict that "Deceased was killed by a tree blown down by the gale," adding a rider expressing their opinion that the owners of trees, or the public authorities, ought to take opportunities of having trees near public roads inapacted.

At 5t. Panoras Workhouse, vesterday, an inquest was

to take opportunities of having trees near public roads inspected.

At St. Panoras Workhouse, yesterday, an inquest was held on the body of a female infant named by the guardians Jessie Guildford, aged about six weeks.—On the 15th September, Kate Gardiner, aged ten years, of 2, Milman-street, while on her way from school at dinnertime, was accosted by a female, who asked her to mind the baby, giving her a penny for her trouble. The woman went away and never returned, and the infant was taken by the police to the workhouse, where she died on the 11th inst. from diarrhoa.—A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned.

SATURDAY'S LATEST NEWS.

Testerday Dr. Diplock received information of the denth of William Bigg. aged 30, shopman in the service of Mr. R. Taylor, cheesemonger, of Earl's-court-road, Kensington. On Friday the deceased was serving his customers in Cromwell-crescent when his horse boited, and while he was running after it he dropped down dead.

of Mr. R. Taylor, cheesemonger, of Earl's-court-road, Kensington. On Friday the deceased was serving his customers in Cromwell-crescent when his horse bothed, and while he was running after it he dropped down dead.

Information was received by the coroner yesterday that as a goods train from the country was coming in a man was seen to throw himself in front of the engine, the guard-iron of which caught him and decapitated him on the spot. The body was carried to the mortuary of the Whitechapel Union Infirmary. On the body was found the following letter —" Forgive me this rash act. I cannot work. It is better for both of us. You must not frest. Remembrance to all, brothers and sisters and all friends. Farewell all, I shall be better off. Thave done this for your good. Amy, girl, farewell."

Yesterday, about one o'clock, Herbert Jones, aged 18, who is stated to be a sailor, residing at 41, Gray's-innroad, was admitted into the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-innroad, suffering from the effects of poison that he had taken in Black Horse Yard, Gray's-inn-road, with a view of destroying his life.

Yesterday information was forwarded to the coroner for Westminster that the body of a male child decomposed, and which, it is supposed, has come to its death by foul means, had been found by the policej of the Westminster division.

Yesterday morning the Lord Mayor distributed the prizes for turning in wood, pottery, and metal, presented by the Turners' Company, the Baroness Burdett Coutta-Bartlett, and others.

The annual Golf Match for the championship came off yesterday at Prestwick. Robert Ferguson, of Musselburgh, made the three rounds in 170 strokes, thus down and run over him, killing him on the spot. His body was soon afterwards picked up and taken to the King's Head public-house there to await an inquest.

The dead body of a solicitor, named Frederick Coode, is now in the mortuary of Guy's Hospital awaiting an inquest. He left his home, which is at 31. Hanoverstreet, Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, a few days ago and worked

OPENING OF THE COMEDY THEATRE.

OPENING OF THE COMEDY THEATRE.

With a version of "La Masoctte," the latest and most signal success at the Bouffes-Parisions, the new Comedy Theatre opened its doors last night to the public. A large and enthuisatic audience, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, was attracted, and no element of popularity or apparent success was wanting from the occasion. The theatre, which has been built for Mr. Addison, under the direction of Mr. Henderson, to whom it is leased, is an elegant and a comfortable building, apparently about two-thirds the size of the Savoy, which it youngest of London theatres. Mr. Verity, the architect, has made good use of the space allotted him, and the edifice, which is broad in proportion to its depth, can seat comfortably a large number of spectators. In place of the curve which is ordinarily adopted in theatrical architecture, the dress circle front stands tright angles to the private boxes. This disposition of the house is at least agreeable as a change. As in the Savoy theatre the colours are pale yellow, white and gold, the last-named invaluable adjunct to decoration being judiciously employed. The architectural ornamentation is all renaissance in style, the stalls are lined with crimaon satin, and the mancon plush of the boxes is the source of the boxes are that no sense of shortcoming is felt. Among the things which provoked most favourable comment, and has the times which provoked most favourable commend the things which provoked most favourable commend in Brighton, and no inconsiderable exciton of those who formed the forming acvernit works it may be been neglected.

Not wholly a novelty in England the things which provoked most favourable commend in Brighton, and no inconsiderable exciton of those who formed the forming acvernit works it is not been in before an intended to the commendation of the house it is till running.

One

OPERA COMIQUE.—LAST NIGHT.

"Princess Toto"—a comic opera in three acts by Messra. Gilbert and Clay—with which Messra. Hollingshead and Barker insugurated their management of the Opera Comique is not altogether unknown to the London playoer. Brought out at the Strand Theatre six or seven years ago it proved a failure rather than a success, probably because the English public were not ripe for that clever kind of fooling of which "Princess Toto" may be said to have been the herald. Somewhat discouraged Mr. Gilbert sold the right of his libretto to his fellow-worker, Mr. Clay, and the production emigrated to the United States, where it found somewhat more favour than in its native land. Little by little it grew with the American public until two years ago at Philadelphia it almost created a furore. How much the growing popularity of Mr. Gilbert had to do with this enthusiasm, it would be difficult to adjudge. Cerlain is it that Mr. Hollingshead, when he became one of the tessees of the Opera Comique, thought it advisable to send for it, instead of trusting to an altogether new production, and after witnessing the first performance, I think his choice is justified. Without possessing the compactness of the more recent works of Mr. Gilbert. "Princess Toto" has certainly a great deal of that wit which has made the author of the "Bab Ballads" a household word wherever the English language is spoken, and Mr. Clay's music, if not strikingly original is tuneful throughout, and very often pleasing, where more masterly composition would have failed to catch the public ear. The quintet and vocal waltz in the first, the Rondo in the second and a barcarolle in the last acts. are numbers likely to become very popular. The performance left from vocal and instrumental points of view little to desire, but it would be invidious to single out single artists where the ensemble was more than good. The lateness of the hour prevents me entering into further particulars which I reserve for next week. Suffice it to say that half the spi OPERA COMIQUE .- LAST NIGHT.

A figurant Artin—At the City mertany, Collection of the bard and the late of the bard and the la

THE OUTRAGE AT TOOTING.

Death of the Victim.

Yesterday information was forwarded to Mr. G. H. Hull, the coroner for Mid-Surrey, of the death, in the Infirmary of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union, St. John's-hill, of Agnes Jacques, who, it will be remembered, was brutally assaulted by five young men in an unfinished house at Tooting, on the 15th of August last, and who had lain in the infirmary since that date. The men were taken into custody at the time, and had been several times remanded, in order to see whether the poor woman recovered from the injuries inflicted upon her. An inquest will be held in due course.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A FATHER.

Shocking Case of Habitual Drunkenness.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. George Collier, the deputy-coroner for East Middlesex, opened a lengthy investigation at the Manor Tavern, Ecctory-road, touching the death of Henry Foot, aged 47, a retired builder, of 1, Alexandra-villas, Rectory-road. The inquest was held in the billiard-room—a large room which was filled with gentlemen auxious to hear the inquiry, a report having been current that death was duy to either active or passive inhumanity on the part of the sons of the deceased—Mrs. Cordelia Foot, the widow, identified the body. She last saw deceased previous to death on Monday, when he went out to business as usual. He returned while she was out, and later in the evening a gentleman brought him home saying, he found him in the Benthall-road insensible. He was droadfully intoxicated, and the deceased was ordinarily of very intemperate habits (could not have been worse) which had cometimes brought on fits, and he also had delirium tremens very badly. He was seized with fits next morning, and died soon after. She had never witnessed any ill-treatment by her sons to their father—never on her coth. They only tried to restrain him from drinking seconding to the doctor's orders, and they had never at such times used any unnocessary violence. Deceased had taken out summonses against them, but had told har he felt these to be unjust, and accordingly he withdrew them. He was most vicent while under the influence of drink, and required a great deal of restraint. If it were her last word, she would positively state that deceased's death was in no way due to any ill-conduct or ill-treatment on the part of the sons.—Mr. Seale, solicitor for the family, here put in a letter written by deceased to him in July withdrawing two summonses against his sons. Sarsh Condon, living in the next house to the deceased, had lived there five years. Knew him to be of drunken habits, and had never seen them lill-use him.—Mr. Henry Moore, commission agent, of 3, Alexandra-villas, said he knew decea Shocking Case of Habitual Drunkenness.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY'S CLOSING PRICES.

SATURDAY'S CLOSING PRICES.

CITT SATURDAY ATTERNOON.

The feature of the day has been the recovery in the American Exchange to 4794 dols. The money market in consequence is disposed to be easier, but quotations differ very slightly from those current previously, the charge for three months bills is 44 and for day to day loans 34 to 4 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange a fair business has been done during the day. The principal inquiry was for English railways, the demand for which was stimulated by the expectation of good traffies, and quotations closed at about the best points. Canadian and American railways and most Foreign Government secureties were quiet and without any special feature, but rather weak towards the close.

259,000 has been sent into the Bank of England this afternoon. Since the making up of the last return there has been an influx upon balance of 247,000.

Annexed is a List of after official hours' (430 p.m.) prices per Consols for Money, 3 per Centa., Reduced; and New 3 per Centa., 1811-18, 201-18.

Bills, 201-18.

RAHLWAYS.

Caledonian, 180, 4 st div.

OMNIBUS.

In the current number of the Contemporary Review, that eminent philosopher, Mr. Herbert Spenoer makes what even the Pall Mall Gasette calls "the somewhat startling suggestion" that the present "recrudescence of burglarious and homicidal crime in London is due to the foreign policy of the late Government. This distinatly precious utternace is said by some of his disciples, to be unworthy of the great expounder of sociology. We do not agree with them. It is quite worthy of him.

It is said in Ireland that when a certain Catholic bishop first heard of Mr. Parnell having been made a prisoner, on the spur of the moment he made the sign of the cross, and ejaculated in his most devo-tional voice and manner, "The Lord be praised for

There is reason to believe that a great change will be effected in the Indian army before the end of this year. The authorities at the India House have determined to do away with the Staff Corps as it now exists, and to increase greatly the number of European officers with each native regiment. Each of these corps will have, as permanently belonging to it, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, six exptains, and twelve subalterns. When an officer is named to any staff appointment he will be "seconded" on his regiment, as is now the practice in the English army; and no officer will, as a rule, in the English army; and no officer will, as a rule, be allowed to serve longer than five years on the staff.

It is said on good authority that the Secretary of War has determined to yield to the universal opinion expressed by the army, and to restore the numerical designations of regiments, the latter preserving their new territorial names as well as their numbers.

Any one visiting Westminster Abbey on Thursday last would have witnessed a very curious scene. From about 8 a.m. until quite late in the afternoon relays of well-dressed people might have been seen on their knees, some with prayer books, others with rosaries in their hands, all clustered round the tomb of Edward the Confessor, or Saint Edward, as he has always been called amongst Roman Catholics. The 13th of October is in the Roman Catholic Church kept as the Feast of St. Edward; and those praying at his shrine on that day were all members of the Roman Catholic Church in England. Not a few of those present were Catholic priests; but their devotions, like those of the others, were performed in silence. Not fewer than three hundred persons must have visited the tomb of the saint in the course of the day. It was, to say the least of it, a curious sight to see Catholics thus performing their devotions in a Protestant Cathedral Abbey, and bore evidence to the fact that our Catholic countrymen have not forgotten the traditions of their Church in correction with the history of their country.

Mr. Dafwin's last work, on the Formation of

Mr. Dafwin's last work, on the Formation of Vegetable Mould, is in fact a sort of Apotheosis of the Lob-worm. The worm on which we have all of us been treading all these thousands of years past has turned at last, and instead of biting or making believe to bite us, poses grandly as one of the mightiest friends of humanity. "We are all worms," observed that acute naturalist, the late Artemus Ward, "but we cannot all glow." If Mr. Darwin is a worm, he has seldom glowed more brilliantly than in his record of the benefactions of his and our poor relations.

The recently unveiled statue of George Dawson at

The recently unveiled statue of George Dawson at Birmingham, according to local accounts, is very like Prince Bismark, Colin Campbell, Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., the Town Crier, and a number of sther irrelevant personages. It is, in fact, one

Not George, but all mankind's epitome.

A member of the Liberal Eight Hundred suggests that it should be put on one side till Birmingham produces an eminent citizen resembling it, when it may be erected as a memorial to him. Not bad for a Radical, eh?

Mr. J. H. Nettlefold has presented the Birmingham Art Gallery with his collection of five-and-twenty pictures by David Cox, worth, at the present moment, about the same number of thousands of bounds. The gift is to take effect on Mr. Nettle-loid's death, and is conditional on the gallery in which the works are exhibited being lighted by electricity instead of gas, a condition gladly accepted by the Corporation.

It is a singular fact, and one I think worth re-tording, that David Cox, during his lifetime, never made so much as a hundred pounds by any single sieture. He was once asked to paint a picture for hat sum, and was so delighted with the commission that he insisted on painting the picture for nothing.

One of the delusions of the day is the belief that his has not been a particularly favourable season for farmers. A distinguished orator and financier tas, I see, just demolished this notion by means of an argument of majestic force and simplicity. He has teard of a monster potato weighing one pound five sunces, which has been dug out of a cottage garden. He observes with much pertinence that "any one secustomed to these things will know what sort of a season it is if this is generally the case." There is till much virtue in an "ft." but the eminent man in question, doubtless arguing that if potatoes grow to this size in a garden they must get much bigger to this size in a garden they must get much bigger in the fields, evidently thinks that his tuber affectually disposes of all objections to a season which finds him in power.

Mr. Healy, M.P., is more brilliant at a banquet lan in the House. The other night he described he dinner-napkin as the first of the forces of han in the House. The other night he described he dinner-napkin as the first of the forces of sivilization, the second the ability to wear a cocked nat and a Court suit and a sword at the side at a queen's levee, and the third as the ability to bend he neck and seek a place from a Whig Minister. In Irish parallelogram of forces is of course siangular, but Mr. Healy should not have forgotten he pocket-handkerchief. The pocket-handkerchief and not the dinner-napkin represents the first stage in the progress of civilization, and, indeed, appears to be regarded as so doing by Mr. Healy himself, to adde by the carefully effective style in which he idjusts and displays that useful appliance like a needal on his manly bosom, or brandishes it descentely in the face of a House, in which he tells us with unexpected modesty he "has not been able to ind any dignity." The rapidity with which he has massed from the first to the second stage, from the socket-handkerchief to the dinner-napkin, augurs well for Mr. Healy's capacity for civilization. Let um take courage. If he goes on as he has begun, the will soon find his neck and his knees quite sufficiently civilized to justify him in asking Mr. JEHU.

THE THEATRES FROM ELIZABETH TO VICTORIA.

FROM ELIZABETH TO VICTORIA.

A week which sees the open'ng of two new theatres in London can saverely fall to be conspicuous in dramatic annals. A significant comment upon the asymmetry of the intrical entertainments is afforded in the fact that the two new houses which witness this week a commencement of performances are but the advanced guard of an army. There is in this less cause for surprise than is usually assumed. For the first time in our history we are now trying the effect of free trade in one class of entertainment. A notion that there is some element of whong in being amused still lingers in our midst, a sorry bequest of Puritasism. This, together with a strange respect for existing monopolies and a corresponding antagonism to new projects which have always distinguished Englishmen, accounts for the whole of our past legislation with regard to theatres. Until within the past decade the Lord Chamberlain has felt it his duty to frouder, or, if the use of a slang phrase is preferred to that of a foreigner, to "crab" all proposals for a new theatre, just as proposals for a new music hall or dancing saloon are still crabbed. At length, however, the theatre is vindicating its place in the arts, and the "march of enlighteament" he such it is no longer safe for a few contractions are still crabbed. At length, however, the theatre is vindicating its place in the arts, and the "march of enlighteament" he such it is no longer safe for a Government official to place himself in direct antagonism to art.

There will, accordingly, be no cause for surprise should the next few years witness an increase in the number of theatres altogether unprecedented in past experience. When the number of houses at present existing is doubled the relative proportion of theatres to population will be nothing approaching to what it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth. No certain records concerning population at that period are preserved. It may, however, be safely assumed that the total number of inhabitants in London was less than a tenth of what it now is. At the death of Queen Elizabeth, then, in 1603, there were existing in London eleven theatres. These were the Theatres assumed to have been built about 1570 in Finsbury Fields and the Curtain, in Shoreditch, of a similar antiquity; the Blackfairs; situated somewhere near the present site of Apothecaries Hall, and erected in 1576; the Whitefriars, not the building subsequently so named, but an older edifice, which stood on the same spot, and was erected about the same time as the Blackfairs; the Newington Theatre, built in 1589; the Rose and the Hope, both built in 1585; though the former was not opened for performances till 1592; the Paris Garden, 1583; the Globe, in Southwark, nearly opposite Queen-street, Cheapside, opened about 1594; the Swan, 1595; and the Fortune, in Golden-lane, 1590. The Cock-pit, or Pheening, in Drury-lane, and the Red Bull, in St. John-street, were probably later in date.

To maintain the proportion of theatres to population then existing, London should now possess instead of the 43 regular theatres obtained by including within its area such buildings as the Greenwich Theatre, and the theatres at the Crystal Palace, and the Alexandra Palace, 110 buildings devoted to the drama. Very much larger are undoubtedly the houses now existing than such insignificant buildings as the Hope or the Swan. In addition, however, to its actual residents, London has now an immense floating population, and of this a very large proportion consists of playgoers.

mense nonisists of plargoers.

In the days of Shakespeare even free trade in theatrical entertainments was unknown. The various companies of players were ordinarily under the protection of royalty, or of the great nobles, and no small amount of back-stair influence was necessary to obtain permission to perform. An opposition far more formidable than any that has lately been known, had to be fronted by those concerned in the management of theatres, seeing that civic authority was almost always opposed to them. In the City of London MSS, there still exists a letter from the Lord Mayor to the Privy Council, dated April 12th, 1880, in which it is pointed out that "The players of playes which are used at the Theatre and other such places, and tumblers and such facultie as the lawes have disalowed, and their exersise of those playes is a great hindersunce of the service of God." Seventeen years later, Queen Elizabeth, in a letter to the Justices of Middlesex, shows the influence of this and similar representations by declaring that "Her Majestie being informed that there are verie great disorders committed in the common play-houses both by lewd matters that are handled on the stages and by resort and confinence of bad people, hather given directions that not onlie no plaies shall be used within London or about the Citty, or in any publique place during this tyme of sommer, but that also those play-houses that are exected and built only for such purposes shall be plucked downe, namelie the Curtayne and the Theatre nere to Shoreditch, or any other within that county.

As with a knife the wars between King and Parliament cut in two the history of the stage. By orders there was no resisting the theatres, one and all, were closed, and no resource was left the actors except to take to other callings, or to join one or other army of the opposing factions. Swanston, who was a Presbyterian, alone took the side of the Parliament. According to Wright's "Historia Histrionica." Robinson, after he had laid down his arms, was shot down by Harrison, the famous general who refused him quarter, saying, "Cursed is he that doeth the work of the Lord degligently." Mohun rose to the rank of captain, and after the Civil Wars were over fought in Flanders. Hart was lieutenant in Prince Rupert's regiment of horse, and Burt and Shatterel were respectively cornet and quarter-master in the same body. Allen, of the Cock-bit, was major and quarter-master general at Oxford. The title of King's servants worn by the players was thus proudly redeemed. After the collapse of the Royalist cause, plays were given with great privacy in the winter of 168 at the Cock-pit. After three or four performances the players were surprised by a party of soldiers, and carried of prisoners in their stage dresses. In the time of Cromwell, the few performances that were given, took place at Holland House, Kensington, or other houses of the nobility situated out of London. No price was charged for admission, but a colliection was made for the actors among the audiences.

So soon as Monek commenced that march from Scotland which ended in the restoration of monarchy, the actors began once more to hold up their heads, and performances were speedily resumed at the Cock-pit, and the Whitefriars Theatres. The Red Bull and the Tennis Court, Clare Market, appear to have been temporarily occupied during the time when Kilkigrew and Davenant, taking advantage of the patents granted them, were building their new theatres.

mant, taking advantage of the patents granted them, were building their new theatres.

So early as 1661 Davenant appears to have been installed in his new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and in the following year a noteworthy innovation was accomplished on the introduction, for the first time, of scenery upon the English stage. About the same period, too, as is known to students of stage history, women were for the first time regularly employed instead of boys as the representatives of female characters. Next in order of date came the Theatre Royal, subsequently known as Drury Lane. On April 8th, 1663, this theatre, occupying the site on which Drury Lane Theatre now stands, opened its doors, under the management of Thomas Kilkigrew, with "The Humorous Lieutenant" of Beaumont and Fletcher. For eight years the companies at Lincoln's Inn Fields and Drury Lane, to anticipate the use of the title which some years later was bestowed on the Theatre Royal, enjoyed a virtual monopoly of dramatic performances. In 1671 Dorset Garden Theatre, situated in Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, was opened. It had apparently been built by subscription, and was occupied by a company known as the Dukes. In the following year Drury Lane was for the first time burnt to the ground, and the company, known as the King's, migrated to Lincoln's Inn Fields. On the 20th of March a new house on the site of the old was at the King's, migrated to Lincoln's Inn Fields. On the 20th of March a new house on the site of the old was opened, a prologue and epilogue by Dryden being spoken on the occasion. Malone draws attention to the peture on the occasion. Malone draws attention to the peture to the Dorset Garden Theatre along Fleet-street and the Strand, Dryden says—the lollies from the fields.

When at a date variously stated as 1604 and 1604.

When at a date variously stated as 1002 and 1004, th

principal companies amalgamated by royal command. Dorset Garden became a mere chapel-of-case to Drury Lane, pieces which required a good deal of machinery being reserved for the house first named, which appears to have been the larger.

Donate Garden became a mere chapel-of-case to have been the larger.

Mext in creder of precedence semes the Haymarket to have been the larger.

Mext in creder of precedence semes the Haymarket Opera House, opened April 9th, 1705, by Vanbrugh, the architect, with a predigne written by Garth, and spoken by Mrs. Bracegirdle, and with the "Triumph of Love" ret to Italian music. Before a week had passed the Italian singers were sent home, and the Haymarket took rank as a theatre for the Grama. In 1710 we hear, for the first time, of a theatre ad Greenwich. During some years the theatres already named proved eaough for London. In 1720 the little house in the Haymarket, subsequently known as the Haymarket Theatre, was opened, and in 1729 the theatre in Goodman's Fields was added to the list of places of entertainment. On the 7th of December, 1723, Covent Garden commenced its career, and the roll of what may be called the great historic houses was complete. Sadler's Wells, which, however, for a long time subsequently did not rank as a regular theatre, gave quasi-histrionic entertainments towards the close of the seventeenth century. In the later portion of the eighteenth century theatres existed on the sites now occupied by the Prince of Wales's Theatre and the Royalty, and entertainments of a kind once considered theatrical began at the Loyceum as the Sans Parell. The Olympic pavilion was opened in 1805. With the opening of St. Januer's Theatre in 1835, and that of the Princess's in 1840, the reign of Queen Victoria is reached, and the date of theatres subsequently erected is within the recollection of the majority of playsocra. As completing the list of best known houses, it may be mentioned that the Alhambra opened under the Lord Chamberlain's licence April 24th, 1871, and the Court on the 25th January of the same year. The Criterion dates from the 21st March, 1874; the Duke's from the 6th October, 1896; the Globe from the 28th November of the same year; the Imperial Krom the 18th April, 1870. The Strand, as Rayner'

Mrs. Scott Siddon's tenure of the Haymarket Theatre will commence during the coming week, instead of on the 26th inst., as previously announced.

ROYALTY.

Under the management of Mr. Alexander Henderson the Royalty Theatre is to become a home of the farcical comedy, which now contests with comic opera the chief place in public favour. When a little more space to enter and to seat themselves is allowed the visitors, the house, which looks very gay, clean, and attractive, may fulfil the purpose for which it is intended. It is already possessed of an entertainment which contains very considerable elements of popularity. "Out of the Hunt," a three-act farcial comedy, adapted by Messra R. Reece and T. Thorpe, from "Les Demoisolles de Montfermeil," the last success of Theodore Barrière, who died while it was being performed, is a whinsicality of the true Palais Royal type. While adhering pretty closely to the original, the adaptors have supplied new dialogue which is withy and amusing and at the same time altogether free from offence. The piece thus, though a little bewildering in action and wholly indescribable, is thoroughly comic, and takes a strong hold upen the public. To this result an admirable performance largely contributes. A company wholly suited to the performance of pieces of this class has been got together by Mr. Henderson, and the new comedy is presented with a briskness and an ensemble which leave nothing to desire. Mr. Anson, as an intriguing solicitor seeking to secure his own happiness at the cost of the misery of those around him, is presented with wonderful unction by Mr. Anson. Mr. Taylor supplies an exquisite picture of an aristocratic old imbectle, and Mr. Everill, as a political agent, showe himself a thorough artist. In a line of character what has been almost unrepresented in Eugland Mr. Charles Glenney is excellent, and Mr. Mansfield gives a picture dia uncome dian, Mr. Rodney, Miss Guilietta Arditi, and Miss Lattie Venne gives a surprisingly comic picture of a would-be tragedienne. Mr. E. Sothern, a son of the well-known comedian, Mr. Rodney, Miss Guilietta Arditi, and Miss Maude Branscombe form noteworthy portions of a cast whic

SADLER'S WELLS.

Curious proof how complete a change has come over modern tastes is afforded in the fact that a piece like "La Dame de la Halle" of Anicet Bourgois and Mickel Masson, which was selected for adaptation by the late George Henry Lewes, should now appear old-fachioned and almost out of date. The production on the Easter Monday of 1852 of two versions of this work—one at the Lyceum and a second at the Adelphi—affords striking proof of the estimation in which the original, first played at the Ambigu Comique about two months earlier, was held. During many subsequent years, "The Chain of Events," as the Lyceum version, which was the work of Slingsby Lawrence (G. H. Lewes) and Charles Mathews was called, was held up as a typical melodrama. The fame of "The Queen of the Market," the Adelphi version, by Mr. B. Webster and Mr. H. C. Coape, was swallowed up in that of its more successful rival. Until now, however, nothing more has been Coape, was swallowed up in that of its more successful rival. Until now, however, nothing more has been seen of either play, and the work, which is now retranslated, is, so far as ninety-nine out of a hundred playgeers are concerned, a complete novelty. As it abound in startling situations and has a strong sympathetic interest, the fact that it has commended itself to Mr. Chatterton for his opening venture needs not move much astonishment.

interest, the fact that it has commended itself to Mr. Chatterton for his opening venture needs not move much astonishment.

To his new home at Sadler's Wells Mr. Chatterton carries most of the traditions which held sway during his management of Drury Lane. With the presence of that indefatigable manager at the "home of the drama" I have always associated the idea of scenery by Beverley. My memory does not go back to those earlier days when the boards which knew the great scenic artist knew his still greater predecessors, Clarkson Stanfield and David Roberts. "Beverley, of the magic brush," to give a title sounding like that of the knights of old, is not alone in accompanying his old employer. Fred Evans, long associated with Drury Lane pantomimes, is ready at Christmas to wield the red-hot poker in defence of his liege lord. Besides these valiant allies, Mr. Chatterton can point to men like Moreland, Harsby, and Lilly, whose triumphs, one and all, belong to the period when he presided over the destinies of Drury Lane.

To quit, however, mock heroics, Mr. Chatterton may be congratulated upon having got together a company admirably suited to the class of entertainments which find favour at Sadler's Wells. "The Foundlings, or the Ocean of Life," the version of "La Dame de la Halle" of Mr. Locopid Lewis, follows perty closely the original and proves stisulating fare. An hour had been cut out of it, Mr. Chatterton assured the public on the night of my visit. To this I will only sold that the play was still long enough, and that its seven ack developed fully every phase of the story in which the greediest playgor.

could be supposed to feel an interest. A stolen will and an imposture thrust by a "villain" upon a man innocent at the outset, but on whom the contamination of guit soon falls, supplies the basis of the story. Beenes of five and shipwreck are introduced, and some highly dramatic situations are reached. To these a kilful interpretation gives all possible vitality. One piece of setting by Mr. McIntyre, as Leonard, the water-carrier, took the house by storm, and did much for the success of the play, Mr. E. Price gave a clever and wholly unconventional representation of the villain, whose name is changed from Lors it to Cassade. Mr. Lilly played with much conviction the part of Claude Dumont, the victim of imposture. Mr. More-land was good as Gobelin, and Mr. Baraby as Baptiste, a coachman, cave a specimen of a kind of comic acting the secret of which seemed to have been lost since the days of Robert Roxby. Miss Rose Lazlereq, whose appearance always recalls her pleasant performance at the Gaiety of one of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," was seen to advantage as the harone, "now called Celestine, in place of Françoise, and Miss Maud Howard, as Javotte, showed a vein of genuine comedy. The whole performance had the true melodramatic flavour, and the piece went with spirit. It strikes me as old fashioned, however, and I fancy a sophisticated audience would be apt to treat irreverently a few of the sentiments which at Sadler's Wells are received with enthusiasm.

Before the drama, the Martinetti Troupe appears in the come ballet pantomime, "The Magic Flute." Mr. Paul Martinetti is the eleverest pantomimist that I have ever seen in England. I recall, when at the Adelphi, by simple facial play he kept the public delighted for a quarter of an hour. His highest art, however, requires "andience fit though few," and the vulgarity of our public has driven him into a kind of fooling in which other men are as capable as he. The performance of the ballet provokes roars of laughter, and is indeed very breadly comic. A second balle

CRITERION.

CRITERION.

The Criterion Theatre, which may claim to be the original home in England of farcical conedy, and in which that now popular form of entertainment is still presented under the happiest conditions, reopened on Monday night under the management of Mr. Wyndham. "Brighton," Mr. Frank Marshall's version of Mr. Bronson Howard's delightful comedy of "Saratoga" was then revived, and was played with remarkable spirit. The part of Bob Sackett, which he now resumes, is that in which Mr. Wyndham first showed his full power as a light comedian. As the volatile and versatile hero, whose power of making love to every woman he meets out-Juans Juane, Mr. Wyndham acts with indescribable vivacity, rousing the audience to roars of laughter. A happier combination of flightiness and animal spirits has never been shown upon the stage.

At the Galety Theatre Mr. Fawcett, long known as a promising young actor, has now appeared as an author. A one-act comedicate entitled "Bubbles," the authorship of which is claimed by him, was produced on Saturday last. It has a story of domestic interest, but falls into the mistake of making the hero so thoroughly a coward it is impossible to sympathise with him or to believe in his amendment. The son of a retired pork butcher makes love to the daughter of a baronet, who is, in fact, an accomplished swindler. When he has been sucked dry by the father he is ignominiously dismissed by the daughter. Having ruined his entire family, he then turns back to a young cousin he has deserted, pays her the doubtful compliment of his komage, and profiers her the dubions advantage of his hand. Mr. Fawcett plays himself the hero, Miss Connic Gilchrist appearing as the heroine. Other parts are fairly supported by Misses Bella Howard and Ball, Mr. & Murray and Mr. Dallas.

OPENING OF THE SAVOY THEATRE.

OPENING OF THE SAVOY THEATRE.

The opening of the Savoy Theatre at the moment when these lines are written, the youngest of the London houses, though destined not long to remain so, supplies the capital with one of the daintiest and most comfortable houses ever assigned to the drama. In beauty and taste of decoration, and especially in the judiciously unsparing employment of gold, it may claim to be one of the most elegant of existing theatres. What, however, is more to the point, is that it is one of the most comfortable, and is in every way suited both for purposes of hearing and sight. Not a place is there in an edifice almost as large as the Gaiety from which a complete view of the stage cannot be obtained, and there is not a seat which cannot be reached and occupied in comfort. Holding as I do that the price paid for a ticket to stalls and dress circle is enough to warrant the playgoer in insisting on having space enough, I look upon this point as an essential. I can but hope that no success will induce Mr. Doyley Carte, the manager, to depart from the good path he has chosen, to lessen the space he assigns the public, or to enforce that horrible imposition of fees, from which for the present the public frequenting his theatre is happily free.

Theatres have, after all, a considerable resemblance

son, as an in happiness it to depart from the good path he has chosen, to prevision. Mr. aristocratic gent, shows character in the present the space he assigns the public or to enforce that horrible imposition of fees, from which for the present the public is concerned, answer for most. I will spare the reader, accordingly, a dissertation upon the interpretage E. Sothern, done, Miss combo form of the subset of the subs

GHOSTS AND DEATH-WARNINGS.

The recent death of the head of the house has revived the story that impending disaster to the Airlie family is always preceded by the sound of a drum, beaten by an invisible drummer, and the tramp of invisible soldiers; and people still living have come forward to testify that they have actually heard the ghostly music on the eve of certain calamities. For instance, Mrs. Ann Day, of 31, Burgoyne Boad, S.W., writes:—"Early in the year 1845, I went to Cortachy Castle in attendance upon Miss Margaret Dalrymple, who was paying a two days' visit to the Earl and Countess of Airlie. We arrived late in the evening, and Miss Dalrymple had only just time to dress for dinner. As she rested for a few minutes on the sofa, however (this she told me some time after we had left the castle), she heard distinctly, as if immediately beneath the floor, the sound of fifes, and afterwards the beating of a drum. While at dinner, she remarked to Lord Airlie, who sat near her, "What is that strange musuc you have about the house? You assuredly have an excellent piper?" Lord Airlie, without replying, dropped his fraife and fork and retired from the dining-room. Later in the evening the place seemed to be all in confusion, and I learnt that Lord Airlie, after leaving the table, went to the library and dined in solitude. The next morning, whilst the family were at brenkfast, I was quite alone in Miss Dalrymple's room, and as I stood before the fire I heard, as I thought, a carriage drive up, and stopping in exactly the same manner. And then, as if following the vehicles, came the tramp, tramp, tramp of marching soldiers. Then I heard some shrill notes of the fife so distinctly that I looked round instinctively, expecting to see a piper in the room. In another moment I was still more startled by the beating of a drum. About this there was conething indescribably disagreeable; it seemed as if the drummer were making his way through the floor. Being a perfect stranger to the place, I thought there might be a coach road and an entrance door The recent death of the head of the house has revived the story that impending disaster to the Airlie family is

there," that I disclosed my experience, and then for the first time I learnt from her the tradition about the Aribe drummer boy. She told me that she herself had been totally in ignorance of it until her allusion at the drill drummer boy. She told me that he herself had been table to the music she had heard elicited from another guest an explanation." The contration of the trade of the contration of the trade of the contration of the trade of the contration of the contration

first mail thence, in April, testified to the abounding good spirits of a young and exceedingly happy couple, two days after that heal's departure my wife was seized by cholern, the attack proving fatal within fourteen hours. In England, the latest news from a being of the brightest and most assuring complexion, my wife's alter—herself then in robust health—on the monning of April 9, about one o'clock, widesawake and unable to sleep, saw her married sister appear at her bestaide, exactly in the apparel she were in Calcutta, gaze carnestly at her for a few moments through the opened bed-curtains, and then vanish. She felt sures that her sister was dead. Pretelegraphic times afforded but one communication—nanely, the overland mail. The letter announcing my wife's death, arriving some weeks later, was addressed to an annt of the two sisters, who immediately sought her niece, and very cautiously attempted to break the sad tidings to her. The good old haly was met at once by the calm remark, "I know what you are come to tell me; my sister is dead. I saw her on the 9th of April, about one o'clock in the merning, at my bedside." The death in Calcutta occurred in my presone, at about seven o'clock in the merning of that day, the time in each case, allowing, for the difference of longitude, being about identical. Permit me to add a further instance, also within the range of my personal experience. In the summer of 1887, the Mutiny year, I was at home from India for some few months, and at the country house where I was then staying, on a calm warm night in July, dozing, neither asleep nor actively awake, I distinctly saw the coffin and in it the corpse of a valued friend of mine, lying in a bedroom of a bungalow at Muttra. The features of the dead were exactly in the condition that might be looked for after death by one who was an old friend, in whose memory his living counternance was enduringly familiar. He was an officer in the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and I had left him in India, in

May, in good health. I now felt assured that he must have died, and my anxious glames at the Calcutta English-man, received by the next mail, revealed his name, rank, and date of decease at Muttra, in exact fulfilment of the preceding weird intimation.

THE SHROPSHIRE MYSTERY.—The men engaged in clearing the shaft at the old Copper Hole Shaft at Church Stretton in scarch of the body of Mr. Duckett completed their labours late on Friday evening. The excitement increased as the men neared the bettom, large numbers of persons being present. The results was that no signs of human remains were discovered in the mine, avery particle of rubbinh being eleared away. So far Sarah Duckett's disappearance is as much a mystery as before. Him Duckett made her home at the toll-bar now pulled dawn. The sellar was filled up after she disappearance. With a view to a solution of the mystery and to extisty the public mind it has been decided to clear out and scarch the cellar at the beginning of this week. On Briday evening a letter, bearing the London postnark, was received by one of the principal tradesmen in Church Stretton, saying. "You will fail to find the body of Sarab Duckett in the Copper Hole. Look in the cellar of the toll-bar; examine the part nearest the road in the left hand corner.—One who knows."

ROMANTIC DISCOVERY.

ROMANTIC DISCOVERY.

A very singular discovery is reported to have been made by a party of six Spaniards while on a shooting expedition is the island Formentera, which is part of the Balsaric group. They came upon a large cavera, entrance to which seemed almost impossible owing to the thick growth of brambles. Their curiosity however was excited by the evidence that the cavern had been made by human hands, and they cleared away the obstacles in their path, arriving after several hours' hard work in a spacious chamber of Arab architecture in an excellent state of preservation. In the centre of this chamber stood two splendid tembes of very peculiar shape, and of great external beauty. They lifted without much difficulty the lide of these two tembs, and were greatly astonished to find that they contained the munmies of a young woman and an elderly man of colosnal stature. Upon the head of the woman was a diadem which, if the stones are real, is of priceless value. There was a large poarl necklace round her throat, carbuncles in her ears, and her fingers were covered with rings. The male figure had an imperial crown upon his head, and a sceptre in his right hand. The people of the island were aware of the existence of this cavern, but they believed that it was only a refuge for the serpents which are so numerous there. Four of the Spaniards remain in the cavern to guard this treasure trove, while the two others have gone to Madrid to inform the authorities of their discovery. Such at least is the story told by the Barcelona correspondent of a Marseilles newspaper.

TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.

TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.

Ephraim Wilson, a coloured seaman, and a native of Nassau, who was landed at Falmouth recently, gives the following narrative of the loss of all the crew excepting himself of the American brigantine Anne M. Palmar, bound from Wilmington to Haiti:—The Anne M. Palmar, left Wilmington on September 3, and on the 7th encountured a gale, which increased to a hurricane. At 11 p.m. the vessel laboured heavily, and the crew, as the gale did not subside, cut away the mainmast (the mainsail had previously been blown away), and then let go the port anchor so as to keep her head to the wind. A big sea, however, capsized the vessel. The crew, aix in number, succeeded in escaping from the wreck to the mainmast, which, although cut away, was still attached to the vessel by the rigning, and lay in the water alongside. The poor fellows did not stay there long, for in about twenty minutes an aged Irishman was washed over and drowned, and soon afterwards a young American followed him. Another wave carried away the captain, and soon two others, the mate and the cook, were washed off, locked in each other's arms, Wilson only being left. He says the night was intensely dark, and that he did not see the ill-fated men after they fell into the water. The hurricane moderated at four am. Wilson contrived to fasten pieces of wood together, so as to form a kind of raft, and he used some torn canvas as a shelter for his head, and na well to wrap his body is, and to protect him. In this state he continued to live, without any food, until Sept. 12, when the wreck was observed by the crew of a possing vessel, the Swedish brigantine the Carl Rosennis, of Bergen, who made for the vessel to see her name. They observed Wilson on the spar and rescued him. They observed Wilson on the spar and rescued him. Wilson only saw one vessel before during the five days which elapsed between the time of the shipwreck and his rescue, and he made signals by waving canvas, &c., but they were unnoticed. He gave up all hope of belag saved,

KING ALFONSO AND THE CARTER.

The Marquis of Northampton, her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, attended by Lord Compton, Lord William Compton, Sir Albert Woods, Garter King at Arms, and the other members of the Embassy, proceeded at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon to the Royal Palace at Madrid, to perform the ceromony of investing King Alfonso with the Order of the Garter. The Ambassador and his suite were received at the palace with the greatest ceremony, and they were then ushered into the presence of the King and Queen, who, surrounded by the whole Court, awaited their arrival in the principal state apartment. Each member of the Embassy bore a portion of the insignia, consisting of the Garter, the Sword, the Mantle, the Collar, with the George, the Hat, Star, and Ribbon together with the Statutes of the Order. The Marquis of Northampton, on being presented to his Majesty, announced the object of his mission, and handed to the King the official document appointing him a Knight of the Order. His Majesty having bade the Ambassador welcome, Lord Northampton presented the other members of the Embassy. The ceremony of investigation of the Statutes, and then formally invested him in succession with the Garter, the Ribbon, the Sword, George, Hat, Mantle, and Star. The ceremony being concluded, Senor Sagasta, the Prime Minister, presented to Lord Northampton the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. The British Ambassador and his suite were subsequently entertained at a banquet at the palace, King Alfonso being present. KING ALFONSO AND THE CARTER

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O'DONOVAN ROSSA AND THE
INFERNAL MACHINES.

A New York telegram, dated Sunday, says:—The statement was published in Philadelphia on Saturday that Peter II. Foyc had obtained 10,000 dols. from the British tovernment for boyus information about the shipment of the infernal machines to Liverpool. Foye is reported to have first informed the British Connul in New York that a Fenian had sailed for England with two infernal machines on a White Star steamer. He gave the information after the steamer had arrived at Liverpool. The machines were found, but the Fenian had left the steamer. A week later he and Ecsas concocted a plan and shipped a number of machines is cement barrels to an imaginary consignee, informed the Consul the Fenians had sent them, and offered to give full information for ten thousand dollars. The terms were accepted on condition that the information should prove correct. The machines were found and the reward paid. It is pretended that this statement was the result of detective work. There is strong prohability that Rossa and his friends have invented the whole story in order to create a sentiment among the Irish in their favour. Hossa denies all knowledge of the scheme, though he admits that letters sent to an imaginary consignee, Peter Breanan, Bolton, Lancashire, England, have been returned to him through the Dead Letter Office, being written on letterhead paper of the United Irishmen. The letters said that ten barrels of cement had been shipped. One containing four machines were recipt of ten barrels of cement by the examable Braria. At the British Consulate on Saturday it was dealed that Foye had given any information whatever to the Consul in in regard to the shipment of the machines, or that any such payment for information had been made.

DESTRUCTIVE AND FATAL FIRES.

Great damage was done by a fire which broke out at seven o'clock on Sunday evening. It originated in one of three shops occupied by the extensive printing, stationery, and old book stores of Mesars. Jefferies, in a large block called Canyinge Buildings. Before the fiames could be checked, Mesars. Jefferies' three shops, and the warehouses and offices, together with an adjoining boot and ahoe shop, a confectioner's shop, and some buildings in the rear, were burnt down. The damen buildings in the rear, were burnt down. The damen block the chief rooms and the private chapel of one of the marchant kings of Reistol. William Canying, the princely builder of St. Mary Redclyffe, the finest parish church in England. These fine specimens of the demestic suchitecture of the Tudor era, which were objects of veneration to all archaeologists and antiquarian societies which visited Bristol, are now utterly destroyed. Besides, Mesars. Jefferies were the largest dealers in rare and costly books and manuscripts in this part of the country, and they traded very largely with the United States.

The largest fire known in Exeter for many years, and one which did many thousands of pounds worth of damage, raged on Monday for seven hours, and it was not until the municipal authorities were assisted by the configration was got under. It broke out at three in the morning upon the premises of a draper in a block of buildings between the Guildhall and the Cathedral. During the fire four men fell into the burning ruins in consequence of a wall unexpectedly giving way, but all were got out again alive, though two were unconscious, and three were severely burned. The fire was so rapid that several persons only scaped with difficulty, and a number of female shop assistants had to leave with scarcely any clothes.

Two children named Patrick and George Purdy, who were fearfully burned in a fire which took place at their father's house in Chester-street, Manchester, on Saturday night, have since died from the effects DESTRUCTIVE AND FATAL FIRES.

CETEWAYO IN CAPTIVITY.

CETEWAYO IN CAPTIVITY.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., has received a letter from a lady—a member of one of the leading Dutch families at the Cape—in which she describes an interview she had on August Sist with, Cetewayo at Onde Moulen, near Capetown. She writes:—'I had not seen him since his removal from the Castle. The great change I at once noticed in his appearance made me exclaim involuntarily, 'Is he ill?' as I stepped across the threshold; to which Mr. Samuelson, the gentleman who interprets, replied, without referring the question to Cetewayo, 'lie is not very well, but he has never been well since he has been here.' When I had seen the ex-King before, he always gave me, as he gave others, the tides of what one might term 's jolly English country gentleman,' yet bearing a very natural and very dignified carriage. Now I saw him with face drawn and lined with care and sorrow, and an eye, formerly good-sized and lively, contracted and dim. After shaking hands I said to him, 'Do you like Oude Moulen better than the Castle!' To which he replied, with a tone and shrug of parfect indifference and very sadly,' It is all the same to me where I am without my freedom.' I tried to cheer him by dolivering a message from a gentleman acquaintance I had met in the train, but the ex-King could not recall him to recollection. The gentleman I refer to mentioned to me, that upon the occasion of his visit to Cetewayo, he had, when leaving, taken off his hat as he passed a picture of the Queen pinned on the wall, upon seeing which the ex-King got up, and, advancing before it, defied the smoking-cap he wore with deference to her Majerty's portrait. In saying good-bye, I said that 'I hoped flow would try and cheer up and not fret, as he would make himself ill, and that fretting could do no good. But he shook his head, and exclaimed, 'I cannot help it,' adding, as he shook han is with me, that he 'hoped God would bless me fer my l'indiness'. He is deeply to be pitied—a man without resources, ina foreign land, where customs, manners,

TRAGIC COINCIDENCE.

Great excitement prevailed at Widnes through a shocking case of shooting which happened on Saturday night. Mr. James Birchall, draper, of Waterloo road, sent one of his shopboys, named James Hague, about four teen years of age, to his lodgings at 12, Milton-street, for a four-chambered revolver, which he intended to present to a policeman who was leaving for Australia. Another boy named James Atherton went with him, but remained outside while Hague went upstairs for the revolver. While waiting, Atherton presently heard a loud report of firearms, and a young woman named Harrist Penlington came to the door and cried out that there had been an accident, asking the boy at the same time to run and tell Mr Birchall. Atherton then saw thague lying on the kitchen floor, bloeding from the mouth. He hurried back to Mr Birchall, and in the meantime a young man named Thomus Henry Ethel, a lodger at the house, came in. The girl said to him, "Oh, Ethel, do get something and rub his mouth." Ethel thoreupon went out for assistance. A man living next door, named Samuel Overton, came to their help. The girl said, "Oh, Mr. Overton, he has shot himself. I will show you how it happened," at the same time taking up the revolver from the dreaser. Overton, without waiting to hear her explanation, ran out for further help. He had scarcely got into the street when he heard a second report and turned back. In the house a horrible sight met his eyes. Two bodies lay lifeless on the floor, the second charge having entered the mouth of the young woman. The revolver was lying near the girl, who it is presumed was shot whilst handling the weapon.

ABERDEEN University has recoived to confer the Degree of LL.D. upon the Earl of Rosbery, the retiring Lord Rector.

Lord Rector.

Sir William Harcot et will visit Glasgow on Monday, the 28th inst., to deliver an address to the Liberal Association in the evening.

Turs Lotteries.—At Birkenhead, on Monday, John Middlehurst, tobacconist, was charged with exposing for sale lottery tickets for the Great Eastern Handicap. Defendant said he had sold them in Liverpool for years without interference. He was simply an agent to Mr. Herbert, of Derset-street, London. The magistrates reserved their decision.

Serious Charge Against Railway Servants.—At the Sevengak Police-court, on Tuesday, a case of their of coal from trucks at the Bat and Hall Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and which, it is expected, has been carried on for a long period, was partly heard. The accused were Alfred Wernham, who for a number of years has been in the employ of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company, and holds the position of impector of permanent way, Jease Weish, who is also ongaged on the railway, and resides with Wernham, and Alfred Caplin, who is in the employ of a local coal merchant, and who was on the days of the alleged thefts employed by the Sevengak Gas Company in the conveyance of coal from trucks at the list and Ball Station to the Gasworks. In order to admit of further investigations, prisoners were remanded until Monday, Wernham being admitted to substantial ball.

T SPECIALITIES IN COCOL-BUT FIBRE. TRELOAR AND SONS, Ludgate-hill TRELOAR'S COCCAMUT MATTING. TRELOAR'S COCOANUT MATS. TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT KETTING, for Sheepfolds. TRELOAR'S COCOANUT NOREBAGS (washing) TRELOAR'S CHURCH HASSOCKS. TRELOAD'S CHURCH CUSHIONS. TRELOAR'S CURLED COCOA NUT FIRMS (substitute for R'S BED MATS of COCOA-NUT FIBER. RELOAD'S BILLIARD MATS of COLOANUT FIBRE. TIRELOAR'S PUMPELAN MATS. THELOAR'S RAILWAY CABRIAGE MATS of COCOA-NUT THE best knewn and most deservedly-approved fic-comfort and durability are primary objects, is TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING. TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.
Since its first introduction by Treloar and Sons nearly forty sears ago
it has been steadily resining ground in public estimation, and has now
yound its way into all the markets of the world. The devantages of
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The comfort and neariness of a carpet, combined with extraordinary
durability, warmth, dryness, and cheapness, are only a few of the prominings tcharacteristics of this valuable. The peculiar qualities of the fibre
and damp rooms it is invaluable. The peculiar qualities of the fibre
rendering it a non-abovebent it preserves a dryness under the most unfavourable circumstances, unknown to any other material. There are
form a correct judgment should see these qualities side by ride, which
they can do by paying a visit to the ware issues of Treloar and Sons, 4,
Little Bridge-atreet, and ce, 6s, and 7s, Lodgmen-bill. BEST COCOA-NUT MATTING. THELOAR'S BEST COCOA-NUT MATTING. TRELOAR'S UNBLEACHED MATTING. The only PRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING, to plan of any size. TRELOAR'S COCOA BUT FIBRE MATTING, for damp FOR OIL PRESSING.—TRELOAR'S special quality of COCOA. FOR ICE MERCHANTS.—THE LOAR'S special quality of NUT MATTING. FOR FISH MERCHANTS - TRELOAR'S special COCOL NUT MATTING. TRELOAR'S CRIMSON MATTING, as laid at the Royal Albert FROM the ART JOURNAL:—"The TRELOAR COCOA.NUT YIBHE MATTING and MATE may claim a place of honour of their own amiles the Art manufactures of the day." The introduction of colour into these mats has been attended with great success, many of the mats are most articute in their design and treatment. Mate with mottoes, monograms, creats, coats of arms, and design of every description are made to order as short notice. PHELOAR'S BEST COCCOA-NUT MATS. R'S BEST COCOA-NUT MATS, Plain. VERLOAR'S DOOR-MAT WAREHOUSES, Nos. 68, 69, and 78, PRELOAR'S BILLIARD MATS. - Ten varieties always in St PRELOAR'S RAILWAY CARRIAGE MATS. PRELOAR'S DECORATIVE MATS. TRELOAR'S PUMPEIAN MATS of Cooos-Nas Fiber SALVE. CAVE CANEN. TALE

> WEAVE TRUTH WITH TRUST. ESSUYEZ VOS PIEDS.

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ATTING and NATS: Chinese Matting, is, per yard; Coir Mat-ting, is, per yard; Japanese Matting, is, per yard; Manilla Mat-ting, is, fall per yard; fixer Mats, from is, each; Chinese Mats, from r. 6d. cest, Sepania Matsing, from 2s. 6d. per yard. THE LADAR'S CCCOANUT FIBRE MATTING and MATS, war-ranted milicanizat, as laid at Her Matesty's Palaces and Publis Bullium and Matesty Palaces and Publis and S. Ladyste-kill.

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THE BEST FLOOR COVERINGS.

TRELOAR AND SUSS, 64 cm, on 152, Ludicate-lill, are Contractors to the Majority's Office of Works, the War Office, the Admiralty, the South Majorith Misser, the Majorith Majo

STATE OF IRELAND.

A man named Sullivan was on Monday arrested near Bantry, charged with putting pins and needles in potatoes with which he was feeding the cattle of a "Buy-cotted" farmer.

All the inhabitants of Ballyragget, county Kilkenny, having refused to supply the large force of police stationed there with provisions, the police have been obliged to foreibly take them at the point of the bayonet from the shonkeners.

the shopkeepers.

About two o'clock on Tuesday morning an armed party visited the homesteads of three farmers, all named M'shon, living at Frakle, co. Clare, and ired through each bed-room window two shots, which passed through the rods of the bedsteads.

Major Mannsen, of Cleuwood, county Clare, has closed his establishment and left the country in consequence of threatening letters which he received. Three years and he purchased the estate, and come to reside at Glenwood, During that short period he had expended about 27,000 on reproductive works.

Notices have been posted over the estate of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, one of the best landlords in Clare, to the effect that not a penny of rent would be paid until every one of the suspects were released.

Lord Waterford, at a meeting of the Hunt, stated that owing to the action of the Land League it was impeasible any longer for him to hunt the Curraphmore hounds.

At a Land League meeting held in the county Meath on Monday it was resolved that the hunting should not be permitted this season. It had been, we understand, the intention of the Empress of Austria to visit Moath this winter.

be permitted this season. It had been, we understand, the intention of the Empress of Austria to visit Moath this winter.

A telegram from Ballinrobe states that at the quarter sessions, recently held in that town, eleven magistrates reversed the sentence of two months imprisonment imposed upon the Rev. M. Conway by Major Traill, R. M.

Lord Erne writes: "It is difficult to restrain one's indignation on reading the Prime Minister's unwarrantable and ungenerous attack upon the Irish landed interest in his recent speech at Leeds. Mr. Gladstone's confiscatory legislation has demoralised the agricultural community to such an extent that I believe it would be impossible in any county outside Ulster for the landlords to obtain any county outside Ulster for the landlords to obtain eny appreciable amount of support in resisting the tide of communism and protesting against a further dip into their pockets whenever the exigencies of the Liberal party may require a repetition of that operation."

Notice has been posted at Killilean, county Mayo, on a vacant farm, threatening any one with death who worked upon or had anything to do with the place. A representation of the gallows, with an executioner carrying a revolver, was sketched on the top of the notice.

Mr. Justice Neligan, at the Court of Quarter Sessions at Parsonstown, said the state of King's County had very nearly, if not actually, reached a pitch of sheer lawlessness. The ordinary process of the law could not be carried out except at the peril of human life, and the general condition of the county was said to contemplate. Since Lord Annesley's return to his seat at Castle Wellan, county Down, he has deemed it necessary to

Since Lord Annesley's return to his seat at Castle Wellan, county Down, he has deemed it necessary to obtain the protection of the constabulary, and has also employed some civilians to guard his castle by night.

employed some civilians to guard his castle by night.

On Sunday night several farm-houses at Carrick-onShannon were completely wrocked, and a large quantity
of hay and other farm produce carried away and destroyed
on the lands of five farmers, near Killukin, who were
suspected by the local branch of the Land League with
haring assisted a grazier to save some hay which was
"Boycotted."

having assisted a grazier to save some hay which was "Boycotted."

Beclaration forms have been received by the secretaries of the different branches of the Ladies' Land League to the signed by the members, pledging themselves not to visit the Irish Exhibition next year, or knowingly to buy good-from any manufacturer who exhibits goods there, in the event of any English official being invited to open the same, or getting any privilege over the Irishman.

Miss Parnell addressed a crowded meeting of Irishmen at the Albert Hall, Leeds, on Monday night. In reply to the speeches recently delivered by Mr. Gladstone, she contended that the Irish farmers were never poorer than at the present time, and the Land Act under whose provisions there could neither be peace nor prosperity) would benefit only a few of them. Mr. Gladstone had further stated that the Land Act must be forced upon the Irish people, which meant, she supposed, that it would be enforced by bullets and buckshot if they did not accept it. (Several Voices: We may massacre him yet.) She blamed Mr. Gladstone for the loss of life that had followed the various evictions.

would be enforced by bullets and buckshot if they did not accept it. (Several Voices: We may massacre him yet.) She blamed Mr. Gladatone for the loss of life that had followed the various evictions.

Captain Hartopp, Master of the Kilkenny Hounds, has given notice to all his grooms, servants, and stable-boys, as he is leaving for England. The cause of his resignation of the mastership is attributed to recent resolutions of the Land League prohibiting for-hunting in the county. The estimated loss to the town by the withdrawal of the hounds is £10,000.

The Irish Land League in the United States are making arrangements for Mr. O'Connor's speech-making tour, hiring halls in various American cities.

John Lyons has been arrested at Kanturk, and identified as being one of those concerned in the murder of the farmer O'Leary, a few nights since, near Knockagroe. He was charged with the offence, and remanded.

Lord Rosse held his half-yearly rent audit this week, when out of 500 tenants not one appeared to pay rent. On Saturday a number of houses on farms which Lord Rosse has in his own hands were burnt to the ground. Some time since two horses belonging to Lord Rosse were shot on one of these farms.

A notice was posted in the vicinity of Tullamore on Tucsday, signed "Rory," threatening with death any man who worked for Mr. E. J. Odium, of Cayanan, who had recently sold the interest in some of his tenant's farms.

Mr. Section, M.P., who is slowly recovering from a serious illness, has been ordered to the continent for the benefit of his health. During his absence Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P., has undertaken the duty of organising the Land League head-quarters into official departments.

the Land League head-quarters into official departments.

At a late hour the other night, as a Dublin policeman was walking along one of the streets, several men followed him, and one, laying hold of the hit of his sword, drew it from his sheath. The man then atruck the policeman a violent blow upon the head, and felled him to the ground. The policements soriously wounded, and lies in hospital. Three men have been arrested.

Great alarm and excitement was canced in Kildare on Tuesday night by a number of incending fire, which broke out almost simultaneously in different directions and made the whole face of the country seem ablaze. A police patrol left Kildare at one o'clock on once and drove in the direction of the fires. A constable canceled himself in the house of a nam named Rigney, who returned home in arch a plight as justified auspicion that he had been out for machief. He was bereforted and covered with mud. He made a violent resustance to the constable, but was zecured after a desperation

and covered with mind. He made a violent resistance to the constable, but was secured after a desperative struggle.

A new feature in He yeating has been introduced at a place near Mailow, in fork County. A young kety was to have been married to a sandheman who had come under the ban of the Land League. The night before the marriage was to have taken place a deputation went to the bride from the beaut Land League, werning her that she and all her relatives would be Beyestted if she bestowed her hand on the object of her choice. The natch, has, therefore, been broken of, or at least particular.

bestowed her hand on the oldect of her choice. The match, has, therefore, been broken of, or at least postinated, has, therefore, been broken of, or at least postinated.

The constabulary succeeded on Tuesday in finding 19 out of the 35 heres of detonators for exploding dynamite that were recently stolen from the magnane of Mr. D. Castillen, Little 14: 1. They were found convenied in the hour the shore, where a heart was seen assured the previous day. The 95 bears would represent 25,000 det nature, and most of these are still in the mands of the thiever. The robbery was effected by foreing the deer of the magnatine with a crowder, but it is remarkable that though the vantors took this large quantity of detonatezathsy did not touch the dynamate which was in an adjoining compartment. The explanation furnished by the police of this atrance fact is that the parties who role the detonators were the same that are months agreenered the magnation of Cooks Brothers, near Cooks, and carried away 800b. weight of dynamite. On that occasion no detonators were removed, and hence in the present robbery the object was to secure the easy. Without which the dynamite could not be exploded. The police look with services aliance upon the danger of irresponsible and reakless people having such a potent and destructive agency in their hands.

The police have been diligent in their inquiries, but have failed to obtain any due to the discovery of the masseriant who attempted to assassinate Mr. Bingham

last week at Belmullet. The weapon used was a revolver, not a gun, and Mr. Bingham received a wound, as well as the girl who was sented behind him in the

as well as the girl was
croydon.

At the meeting of the North Dublin Union Poor Law
Board on Wednesday Dr. Kenny, in reply to a Guardian,
stated that Mr. Keftle, one of the suspects, who is also
a Guardian, was suffering from an acute form of spinal
disease. He did not like the symptoms which he saw
and could not tell what the end would be. There could
be no doubt that the symptoms were due to his confinement. He had reported the facts to the authorities.

Section 1. The state of the sta

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

It is now stated that the trial of Lefroy for the murder on the London and Brighton Railway will probably be taken on the 2nd or 3rd of November, at the Maidstone Assizes, which open on the 3lst inst.

A verdict of wilful murder was, at the Coroner's Court at Liverpool, on Saturday, returned against some person or persons unknown in the case of a male infant, whose body was found in an ash-pit. The child had died from starvation.

at Liverpool, on Saturday, returned against some person or persons unknown in the case of a male infant, whose body was found in an ash-pit. The child had died from starvation.

Near Llangiadock, Camarthenshire, on Saturday, a farmer cut his wife's throat at a lonely spot on the road to Llandovery, and then committed suicide in the same way. The woman's brother at first failed to recognise the bodies, so disfigured were they. One hand of the woman was nearly cub off.

A boy 18 years of age, went into the Middlegate Tavern, Great Yarmouth, the other day, and told a pitful story of poverty and friendlessness. The landlord allowed him to sleep in the house, and in the morning provided him with a breakfast. On leaving the prisoner took away a pair of valuable opera-glasses from the apartment he occupied. Next night he returned after his entertainer had retired to rest, and cleared a bar-till of its contents. The magistrates sent the criminal to a reformatory for five years.

At the Stratford-on-Avon Police-court on Monday Jas. Allcock was convicted of killing a valuable horse. Prisoner and another man drove so furiously, and beat the exhausted animal so savagely, that eventually it dropped down dead. The heart was found ruptured in two places.

Henry Shone, assurance agent, was committed for trial at the Broxton (Cheshire) Police-court on Monday on a charge of breaking into St. Chal's Rectory and stealing a number of valuable articles. Prisoner gave a gold ring which he stole to a young lady, and offered his superintendent a gold guard on security for borrowed money.

After an inquiry extending over several days, the coroner's jury at Sheffield committed for trial George Mercer, file manufacturer, charged with the manshaughter of Gertrude Hallam, aged eighteen, lately his housekeeper. The medical evidence went to show that death had resulted from abortion.

James Robertson, alias Scott, was brought up at Liverpool on Monday charged with having embezzled a large sum of money in Canada. The prisoner, who was arrested

THE WAR IN TUNIS.

Occupation of the City.

A Tunis telegram, dated Monday, says:—The insurgents attacked the French camp at Meges-el-Bab on the 6th, at two p.m. Ali Bey's troops marched to the aid of the French. The Tunisian artillery with well-directed charges threw the insurgents into disorder. The French infantry then attacked them with the bayonet. Their position was on a hill, and from that they were dislodged and compelled to retire. At five the engagement was over. The losses of the insurgents were heavy. The French colonel complimented Ali Bey, and specially mentioned two artillery officers who had distinguished themselves. The Tunisian camp was in high glee at the success obtained. The stations and the line from Beja

ROUGHING IT IN CALIFORNIA.

The following is the log of a young Englishman at present "prospecting" at large in California. It is not written for publication, but it will probably be read with all the more interest on this account, especially by those all the more interest on this account, especially by those who wish to learn something of the realities of Californian

who wish to learn something of the realities of Californian travel and adventure:—

The only thing unpleasant about my cabin in the Medway is that it is dreadfully hot, and we cannot have our port open, as the sea has never been calm enough yesterday, and the day before we had it moderately rough, though rough enough to make the saloon nearly empty at dinner time, and occasionally to sweep those in chairs on deck down into the scuppers. The passengers are a very mixed lot, mostly Spanish, who do not wash, and eat like pigs. I have one next to me and one opposite me at dinner. They never eat off forks, eat overything handy, begin with cheese, or raisins, or soup, or buns, or nuts, take every course till pudding, munching dessert between all the courses, except when they pause to scratch them selves. When the puddings come they take the lot mixed up with cheese and eat the meas off their knives. Major B— of the 4th, was in the cabin with two of them and had to ask to be removed, as their savour is, if possible, stronger in private than in public life. We average about 300 miles every day. I was sick the first evening after dinner and a pipe, so had tea and another pipe; was sick again and have not been troubled at all since. We do nothing all day except watch the Spaniards' play "Monte," and say how hot it is, and play rubbers in the evening. "Monte" is a sort of mixture of faro and blind hookey; the bank has no advantage. The little cad who was in the billiard-room at Radley's Hotel has won £30. I can't win the sweep on the run, and nobody buys the tickets. It's so hot in our cabin that I can't sleep there, but take my Eucalyptus up on to the upper deck, and sleep close to the open hatchway. We have seen lots of flying fish, which look more like dragon-flies on a large scale than anything else. One injudiciously flew on board. To-morrow, if all goes well, we shall reach St. Thomas's.

I will say my say about St. Thomas's while I remember the place. A rock about ten miles long, and, say, a mile and a half broad, covered with shrubs, and some few palms and fair-sized trees. It looked very beautiful, rising out of a sea of wonderful blue, with its rocks and crags showing here and there through the foliage. Then we got into the natural harbour, which looks well-protected against storms, but is not hurricane-proof, and in one hurricane all the shipping was driven ashore, while a diving bell weighing eight tons was blown from an island in the harbour on to the main land. One of the inhabitants told me the following year it was blown back on to the identical island: but I only allow it the one voyage, which is true. The town is very clean, and goes about a quarter of the way up the side of the mountains (I didn't) which make the island. It is full of niggers, some Danes, Spaniards, English, and French. The niggers speak all the languages fluently. In the harbour were black boys, who dived for silver three-pennics, fourpennics, sixpennics, and their foreign equivalents, pitched overboard by the passengers. Whales, slying flish, sharks, palms, and 90 deg. in the shade in a fortnight! Hot work, especially the 90 deg.! The market on shore was savoury and interesting. I bought fresh oranges, bananas, and grapes—all good—and tasted snake pears. These last are eaten with great relish with pepper and salt, but not by me. They look like other pears, but have a stone in them the size of a hen's egg, which you don't eat. You find outside the stone about an inch of thick creamy flesh, which I don't eat. We have been going along all day within sight of San Domingo, some miles off, but we can see the mountains through the distant mist. To-morrow we drop passengers, and take the mails up at Port-au-Prince, but no passengers, and take the mails up at Port-au-Prince, but no passengers can go ashore, as there is no time. We lest some of our nice people at St. Thomas's, and lots of nasty ones, and after Jamaica. King

Kingston Harbour is a large natural one, stretching inland some miles, with the town of Kingston at its end; the town is large, and the streets dirty. All the houses have balconies and bright-coloured French shutters, making it look pretty, lying as it does on a slight upward slope, with purple mountains rising 5,000 or 6,000 feet some few miles behind it. As they have had no rain to speak of for three months, they are very dry, but still they have any amount of green trees and lovely flowers. On Friday I went ashore and spent the afternoon with my cabin companion, dining at the club, of which he is a member, in the evening. One game of billiards and back to the Medway, breakfasting on shore in the morning, and dinnering at night. Turtle scup, a big red fish, beef and chicken, yams, yampi, some other vegetable and beans, all good—pudding, and splendid pine and oranges. They cut pines as we do meions, lengthwise. We are very considerably reduced, about ten of our original 120 passengers remaining, and a few savoury Spaniards as substitutes for almost all the nice people. The sea is a little rough to-day; they say it is always so between Jamaica and Colon. I hear dreadful accounts of Panama, how, from the moment you land to the moment you leave, you have your hands in both pockets pulling out dollars.

We had one engagement, and one soft-witted one on board. The engagement was done in three hours from

pockets pulling out dollars.

We had one engagement, and one soft-witted one on board. The engagement was done in three hours from the introduction, and ran without check to Jamaiea, where she went to ground. He's poor company to-night, you bet. Ages 23 and 18. A naval officer in the South Pacific line, and talks about two years' time. Friends, please accept this intimation. The soft-witted one—a female, age about 60, with a perpetual grin and a poke bonnet—one rough day crawled along the bowsprit, and had to be rescued by an officer. She had no end of side on after the adventure. The boat is very nimble in her motions to-night, not like the Atlantic roll, and those not used to it are dreadful, even some of the old passengers. The new ones are empty almost to a man, and so soon after dinner too!

we arrived at Colon yesterday about 11, to leave about one o'clock the most fifthy place it is possible to leave. The distance across the isthmus is 47 miles. The railway company charges £5 for a ticket, which gives you the right to travel in a wretched car, and the journey takes three hours. There is no station at Colon, the train just draws up in the street. The journey is through hills covered with wonderful tropical forests, bananas, date, and coccanut palms, trees with enormous shining leaves, with flowers of all colours, ferns, grasses, and many lovely great butterflies as big as bats, and of the richest colours, but all along there is a perpetual stench of decaying vegetables. Every now and then we pass the river, sometimes cross it, twice I think, anyhow, it is exceeding fair to look at, and they say every yard of line cost a workman's life. Fanama has a beautiful harbour and is rather picturesque, having several rains from the great fire of 1670. Its most ancient and fishlike smells may be of the same date. Five of us, and perhaps eight Spaniards and Portugueso, the latter mostly only our shipmates from Jamaica, went to the Grand Hotel. Two found that they could go up by a slow consting steamer to-day, and the others are going south also by steamers. My steamer, the Granada, will not sail for five or six days. When I went to bed last night I found my bedroom such frightfully; and this moraing, when I came down to look at my shipmates at breakfast, I felt very sick and uncomfortable. One of them, who before had been exceedingly kind to me, not letting me be cheated by the baggace men, finding out about steamers, and so on, saw I was ill, and said I ought not to stay in the town another night, and seems to know and to be known to everybody out here, where he himself was once laid up for three weeks. Well, he went off and saw the Pacific Mail Company's manager, and tried to arrange for me to go up in the steamer with him as far as Libertad and wait there for my steamer, the Granada. I should only have had

Wastn't it just kind of C—in his last hour to 'ake all that trouble to get me out of the place, and see e right "through?" I do hope I may some day have a hauce of doing anything for him or for any friend of his. I saw his vessel sail about 2 o'clock and waved a farcwill. (To be continued.)

THE SALVATION ARMY.

"General" Booth, dating from "Head-quarters," 101, Queen Victoria Street, writes, in reference to the letter of the Home Secretary to the Mayor of Stamford, that the Salvation Army has never yet held any meeting in that town. "We cannot regret, however," he says, in that town. "We cannot regret, however," he says, that the action of some persons, improperly using our name, has produced this authoritative pronouncement that our processions are not illegal. We do not think that any intelligent corporation will be inclined to act on the hint to put down by force what is not in itself illegal. Most magistrates will surely take the view that it will be better to use force, not against peaceable men and women who are stoned, beaten, and kicked while they are doing what is not illegal, but against their assailants. I trust this Home Secretary's letter will, at any rate, be a sufficient warning to all whom it may concern to beware how they attempt to interfere with our processions. We some time ago offered one corporation, to whom a similar hint was given, the opportunity of testing this matter at law. They thought better not to do so, as any wise corporation will so long as English law remains a sufficient force in England. On Sunday morning about 1,000 persons, mostly what

better not to do so, as any wise corporation will so long as English law remains a sufficient force in England. On Sunday morning about 1,000 persons, mostly what are known as "corner men," assembled at the "Salvation Temple," Alfred's-place, Old Kent-road, between twelve and one o'clock, in expectation of seeing the Army march out at the conclusion of the service to make a raid upon the public-houses in the district. The "Temple" itself was crowded, conspicuous among the audience being a number of the "corner men," who, during the service, disturbed it several times by remarks and loud laughter, occasioned by some of the most remarkable features of the service. There were several short addresses, some of the words uttered being as sensitional that the "Army" relieved itself by shouting, while one man literally leaped up repeatedly in a sort of exstacy. Of this the "corner man" made fun, and a young man and two females who were with him behaved in such a manner that they were specially prayed for and pointed out in the prayer. Just before the service concluded "Captain" Heywood denied the truth of the alleged whisky war, and spoke strongly of the wickedness of the author of the paragraph narrating it. On passing into the street the Army were josted by the crowds in waiting there, and had to bear a good deal of rough chaff. There were many expressions of disappointment when it was seen that the hoped for attack on the public-houses would not be made.

At Egeter on Monday, a resident near the "Salvation

seen that the hoped for attack on the public-houses would not be made.

At Exeter on Monday, a resident near the "Salvation Army Barracks," attended before the magistrates, and appealed to the Mayor to take some steps to prevent a continuance of the present disturbances. During the past week the roughs have formed themselves into a band, and hoisted a banner bearing the title "Skeleton Army." They have paraded the streets, creating the windows of the Salvation Barracks. On Sunday they endeavoured to break into the burracks; but on being repulsed, marched through the streets, singing ribald songs and disturbing church congregations. The applicant drew the magistrates' attention to the Home Secretary's letter to the magistrates at Stanford, and said he was prepared to swear information that the disturbances would lead to a breach of the peace. The Mayor then stated that the disturbances originated in the processions of the Salvationists, and there had been proof that when their street demonstrations ceased disturbances ended. They, however, had resumed their parades, and others appeared to think they might conduct themselves as they pleased. So long as the Salvationists remained in their building they were entitled to protection; but they seemed to parade the streets as an act of defiance. He would take steps to find out if the Home Secretary's letter could be acted upon, and, if so, immediate measures should be taken to stop the processions of both parties.

What was termined a council of war and general review of tree of the secretary as the secretary of the se

letter could be acted upon, and, it so, immediate measures should be taken to stop the processions of both parties.

What was termined a council of war and general review of troops of the Salvation Army took place at Kidderminster on Tuesday. Addressing a large meeting at the "Barrack" in the ovening, "Major" Cadman, alluding to the letter issued from the Home Office, cautioned the Home Secretary to take care what he did, as the Army would call forth "the vengeance of the Almighty" upon him if he attempted in any way to interfere with the Salvation Army proceedings, and then Sir Vernon Harcourt's life" would not be worth one day's purchase." While the Army was parading the streets at Kidderminister they were attacked by a large crowd, who attempted to seize the standard; a free fight ensued, and the police were compelled to disperse the crowd.

The Army have been holding services at Salisbury. On Monday evening a large number of roughs gained admission to the meeting, and the services were interrupted to such an extent that the police had to be called in. Resistance was offered, but after considerable trouble the officers managed to eject one or two of the disturbers. Meanwhile the streets were paraded by a mob of young fellows, who caused much disturbance by singing and shouting. Later on in the evening one of the members of the Army named Lampard was waylaid in Fishertonstreet and so much injured that he had to be taken to the infirmary. One of the roughs has been arrested.

Samuel Westhead ("major"), George Fox ("captain"), and Robert Hall, of the Crowbent branch of the Army and frequently been warned. The Bench said they had received an improper letter from the "General" of the Army regarding the case.

Army regarding the case.

A FUNNY FATHER AND AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Croydon Petty sessions,
John Bilby, aged 11 years, son of a commission-agent,
living at Chestnut Villa, Sunny-bank, South Norwood,
was charged with stealing from a bedroom at the abovenamed residence, a purse containing 29 4s. 4d. Mr.
John Bilby, who by his cool mode of giving evidence,
caused considerable amusement to a crowded court, said
the prisoner was his son. At the time of the robbery,
1.30 in the morning, he had been in bed about two hours,
when his wife woke him up, and said some-one was robbing the house. Witness replied, "It's of no consequence, there's nothing for them to take "(laughter), and
turned over for the purpose of going to sleep. He
could not sleep, however, as his wife kept worrying
him. She ultimately got up, and, on looking
through the window, exclaimed, "There goes
one of the thieves," but witness would not take the
trouble to get up. His wife then wondered whether the
parties had helped themselves to anything, and proceeded down-stairs to look into her domestic matters,
and when she returned, saying she had found the street
door open, the prisoner gone, and various articles missing, the thought struck him for the first time about his
money, which he had left in his trousers pocket. He
then felt for his purse, and missed it. As the thief
had taken all witness's money, he thought he
would get up and go to the police-station, which
he did, and having obtained the assistance of
several constables, he went to a railway arch which he
knew the prisoner frequented, and found him there,
sitting in front of a fire he had just lighted, without
either hat, jucket, or waistcoat. Witness asked him
about the money, and he at once produced it. Every
look and bolt in the house had been broken by
by the prisoner.—The Chairman remanded the prisoner for a week with a view to sending him
to an Industrial School.—Mrs. Bilby: I want to
take him back again.—The Chairman: Then you won't
do so.—The pri

Ox Monday afternoon at the Blackheath colliery, Rowley, Staffordshire, a horse driver, not being pleased with the way in which an animal was working, kicked it repeatedly in the chest, bursting the main artery. The horse, which was valued at £29, fell down dead.

The Home Secretary has ordered an official inquiry to be held into the management of St. Paul's Industrial School, which was recently said to have been set fire to by some of the inmates, who are now on remand on a charge to that effect.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AT

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS AT

NEWCASTLE.

In connection with the conference of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, held on Tuesday in Newcastle-on-Tyne, there was a grand banquet in the evening, at which about 700 gentlemen sat down. The Marquis of Londonderry presided. The Marquis of Londonderry presided. The Marquis of Salisbury, who was loudly cheered on rising, responded for the House of Lords, and, proceeded to criticise the policy that had been pursued towards Ireland by the present Ministry. Up to the death of Lord Palmerston there was a policy towards Ireland common to all parties, but whatever might be thought of the measures adopted by the present Prime Minister, they were a turn in the policy of this country towards Ireland; nothing like them had been seen before, and for the state of Ireland since this policy was applied, those measures alone were responsible. Mr. Gladstone's accession to office was followed by the Disturbance Bill—a measure of public plunder. The Land Act followed, and that measure was now on its trial. It placed enormous powers in the hands of certain indiges, and it was to be hoped they would exercise the duties entrusted to them in a strictly judicial spirit; but if they paid any regard to the popular storm raging at their doors, we should know that the whole arrangement of judicial machinery had been prostituted for the purpose of imposing upon Parliament a veiled scheme of public plunder. They afterwards passed a Coercion Act, the administration of which had been the laughing stock of everybody, and although they had locked up 150 second-rate personages, they had never ventured to lay hands to release them. People could not be expected to give moral support to a Government like this. It was the duty of Conservatives to counteract those attempts to propogate a policy of disintegration (hear, hear); to teach the people of this country that the great Empire to which had been proposed was more precious than the grievances—the temporary grievances—of

by the pressure of local or other burdens than it ought to suffer, then he said they had a right to ask for relief.

On Wednesday, a large meeting, presided over by Sir M. W. Ridley, M.P., was held, at which an address from a large number of members of Conservative Associations of the North of England was presented to Lord Salisbury, expressing their high sense of his distinguished services as a statesman, and their confidence in him as a leader of the Conservative party.

Lord Salisbury proceeded, in the first place, to vindicate the action in the House of Lords in connection with the Irish Land Bill. Referring next to the question of forem policy, he had no objection to place pressure on the Sultan of Turkey, or any other potentate, when the interests of England and the rights of England required it, but he did object to going on with a gay heart to alicente a potentate who had the power of doing us harm, when there was no interest of England at stake, to gratify the sentiments of a poetical Prime Minister.

He ridiculed Mr. Gladstones's expressed sympathy for Shere Ali, who he described as an intriguer, and the preference for moral instead of physical barriers against Russian aggression.

On the Transvaal question he charged the Government with having "crawled" before a minority of a minority, who were slaveholders and oppressors of the natives. He predicted that for years to come every context, diplomatic or military, in which the Government were engaged would be fought under the shadow of Majuba Hill. As to the "Fair Trade" agitation, the Marquis stated, he did not want to return to the fiscal system of 1345, but he wanted some remedy for commercial and and insist that no concessions should be made and no weaknesses shown, inconsistent with the unity of the Empire or with the greatness and the grandeur of its history. Sir S. Northeote said the country was governed now, not by the strength, but by the weakness of the Government, whose actions were virtually influenced and directed by cartain energetic exter

LIFE IN A NOBLE FAMILY.

LIFE IN A NOBLE FAMILY.

Mrs. Buckinsham, wife of a coachman to Lord Hill-Trevor, of 25, Belgrave-square, attended before Mr. Flowers at the Westminster Police-court, on Friday, and claimed the aid of the magistrate. She had with her four children, all nicely dressed, and was accompanied by a lady, who seemed to take an interest in the case. She stated that she was the wife of one of his lordship's coachmen, but not a servant of the family. She, however, worked for them by the day in the last season, and had made the young ladies' ball dresses. His lordship's son acted as agent, and had the control of the establishment. On Wednesday last, while at Brynkinalt, Chirk, North Wales, she was told to leave the place. This was in consequence of her having begged her husband to give a month's notice in consequence of the bad language used to him' by the son. He did so, and had now three weeks to serve. She was seen to the station by a person who was called "private detective" to the family, and her fare and those of the children paid to London. She went to the stables at the rear of his lordship's town residence, where she and her husband lived when the family were in London, and was not only shut out but had been refused her furniture. She did not know what to do, having only a few shillings in her pocket. She had actually slept at Mount-street Workhouse with her children. Mr. Flowers expressed his surprise at such a proceeding, and said it was most scandalous if what had been stated were true. The applicant assured the magistrate that over 30 servants had been discharged in the last six menths. No one could step in the place. While in town the governess was suddenly turned out of the house and her box put on the step before she could get a cab. Mr. Flowers directed one of the officers of the Court to make some inquiries. The officer subsequently reported that he had seen the housekeeper, who said that she had received orders by telegraph and letter not to admit the applicant. The letter alleged that she had been sent court to make some industries. Court to make some interpreted that he had seen the housekeeper, who said that she had received orders by telegraph and letter not to admit the applicant. The letter alleged that she had been sent from Wales on account of intemperate habits. Applicant said that was always the excuse of the family when they wanted to get rid of any of that servants. More than one had been sent away on that ground. She could bring any amount of evidence to show that she never had too much to drink in her life. Mr. Flowers was sorry he could not help the applicant, but whether she drank or not it seemed a scandalous proceeding to keep her out in the street. He ordered her to receive a sum of money for present requirements, as she had no one in London to look to except a widowed mother in service. He also ordered that further inquiries should be made. Yesterday the applicant applied to Mr. Partridge, who was sitting, and said no further news had been heardfrom Wales. Telegraphic communication had been interrupted on account of the injury done by the gale. Mr. Partridge, after being made acquainted with the facts, said he could not interfere with regard to the private rights of the parties, but he would see that the applicant and her children were cared for till the husband could be communicated with.

SITTIMOBOURNE and Milton were temporarily deprived of their water supply by a very awkward mishap on Saturday. In the middle of the day the reservoir was found to be empty, and the engineer was at a less to arderstand where the water had gone to. At length it was discovered that the supply had all gone into the creek by which Milton is supplied. A man had inadvertently left a valve open which allows one of the water mains to discharge into the creek.

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DISASTROUS HURRICANE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE & PROPERTY

One of the severest gales known in this country set in on Thursday night, and continued with andiminished severity throughout Friday. The loss of life and properly on land and sea has been the seas of life and properly on land and sea has been to see the season of the country set in the country se

the water at Blackfriars-pier, at 11 o'clock being blown in spray high into the air. At that time the tide was extraordinarily low, and was running with the wind about six miles an hour.

Shortly after 10 a.m. on Friday, during the height of the gale, a large chimney-stack on the Blundell-street Board School, Holloway, fell with a crash, doing much damage. Fortunately the bulk of the débris fell upon the sloping roof; but a number of detached bricks smashed the skyight of the adjoining infant school. About a hundred and fifty children were assembled at the time, and many of them were seriously injured about the face and body. One girl named Rollings, aged six, had to beconveyed to the Great Northern Hospital, where her wounds were dressed. Naturally much alarm and excitement prevailed, mothers screaming for their children who themselves exhibited great terror. Had the whole of the stack fallen upon the skylight many lives would probably have been lost.

The storm inflicted considerable damage to house property in the neighbourhood of Brixton, and was particularly destructive to gardens. In the churchyard a large tree was blown down and fell across the road, blocking the traffic for some hours until it was sawn up. Several other large trees between Brixton Church and Streatham were also uprooted. Numerous chimney-pots were dislodged, shattering the tiles and slates, and in some cases conservatories, upon which they fell.

On Friday afternoon, shortly before two, a shocking accident occurred in the Bow-road, whereby a lad named Johnny West, aged 9, the son of Mr. J. West, of 25, Harley-street, Bow, lost his life, his brother, aged 7, at the same time receiving very serious injuries. The children were on their way to school when just as they were passing a garden wall (at the corner of Harley-street) a sudden gust of wind brought down the greater portion of the wall on them. A postman named Barnes, with assistance, pulled the boys from out of the débris, and they were carried home, when the elder boy was found to

on Friday atternoon a man. supposed to be assist, passing down High-street, Shadwell, when he was felled to the ground by a falling chimney-pot. When picked by pife was extinct.

On Friday a little girl, named Edith Mary Simpson, agedfour years, whose parents reside at Pall Mall-place, expired in St. George's Hospital from injuries received by a branch of a tree broken off by the gale falling upon ther and broaking her leg severely. An operation was performed, but the poor little sufferer gradually sank.

About noon on Friday, during a gust of wind, a woman passing down Burdett-road, Limehouse, was struck by a falling chimney-pot and killed on the spot. The scaffolding at some new Board Schools in Poplar fell while two loaded tramears were passing, several of the passengers on the roof having a most miraculous escape, heavy poles falling within a few inches of them. In the South Dock of the East India Company two ships were blown over, one of them, the Shah of Persia, being considerably damaged.

In Greenwich Park the scene was one hardly in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant. Large trees were pulled up by their roots, and boughs were strewn in all directions. At Greenwich parish church the wind stopped the clock, and much damage was done in the town by falling tiles and chimney-pots.

While the storm was at its full height the roof of a honso facing Clapton Railway Station fell in. The servant, who had just gone upstairs, was buried in the debris and seriously injured. At Hackney the roof of Dr. Cox's church was competely blown off.

Telegraphic communication between London and the greater part of England, Scotland, and Ireland was almost entirely interrupted on Friday in consequence of the breakage of the wires by the g. ""on all parts of the country accounts have been damage inflicted by the storm.

A brick shaft on the works M."

A brick shaft on the works M.

indiarubber manufacturers, Goswell-road, fell upon the premises of Mr. Joseph Wicks, rsg merchant, Charles-street, breaking through the roof and doing other considerable damage. More than a dozen young men and women were employed there at the time. One of them, Henry Nobes, aged 17, was killed on the spot, and at least five others received injuries of a nature sufficiently serious to call for their immediate removal to the hospital. The body of Nobes was shockingly mutilated.

REPORTS FROM THE PROVINCES. At Lytham most of the small craft lying at an have been swamped by the waves. No loss of life been reported.

been reported.

One of the fine old elms in the Long Walk suffered severely, large limbs being torn off by the wind. Many of the trees round Windsor Castle, in the Great Park, and at Virginia Water, were uprooted and other damage done.

done. Several of the triumphal arches just completed at Swansea in preparation of the Royal visit next week, were torn up by the wind, and now lie on the ground a ruined mass. Venetian masts strew the roads. In some places trees were uprooted. The shipping in the harbour suffered badly, and several vessels were driven ashore.

harbour suffered badly, and several vessels were carbonshore.

Much damage was done to the timber in the various college grounds at Oxford. Four of the celebrated trees in the Broad Walk were destroyed, and twenty-four in walks around Christchurch Meadow.

At Deepfields, near Wolverhampton, the roof of the railway goods and passenger station was blown off, and on Friday morning the father of a Wolverhampton Town Councillor, named Cousins, was carried to the hospital suffering from injuries received through the roof of his house coming in as he was sitting at break-fast.

and on Friday morning the father of a Wolverhampton Town Councillor, named Cousins, was carried to the hospital suffering from injuries received through the roof of his house coming in as he was sitting at breakfast.

The weather vane and cross on the spire of St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, were blown off, and fell in a perpendicular position on the roof a little to the eastward of the tower, penetrating through the roof, damaging the rafters, and sending slates down so forcibly that some of them penetrated an inch and a half into the benches.

At Ilfracombe, the sea on Friday was unusually high, the waves breaking over the Capstone Hill. A block of buildings in course of erection was entirely demolished and a number of windows and doors blown in. Several persons who ventured on the Parade were thrown down by the waves and received serious injuries. A vessel observed of Bull Point was suddenly missed, and it is feared that she has foundered. Manuferd were literally blown off the platform on to the metals just at the time that a train was approaching. Fortunstely the driver was signalled to pull up, which he did, but only just in time to avoid a catastrophe.

At Cambridge an aged woman named Salisbury, living in Thompson's Lane, was killed by a tree falling upon her whilst picking up sticks on Midsummer Common.

A very violent storm passed over the Isle of Wight on Thursday, and did a considerable amount of damage. At Pooton-bridge a house was partly blown down and a boy killed. At Ventnor the roof of the goods railway station was stripped off; and at Shanklin the schooner Jamie, laden with coal, ran aground when seeking shelter in the lee of the cliffs.

A fatal accident occurred at Wootton Common, Isle of Wight, by the chimney of a house falling through the roof upon a boy of fourteen named Master, who was alceping in the bedroom, When extricated he was found to be dead. It is also reported that a vessel has gone ashore at Shanklin.

At Burnham, on the Somersetahire coast, five vessels were diven ashore. The

same a number of variances and score over allowed the provided and the process of the protein specific and the provided action and playing. A vessel to the protein provided and the provided and

RAID UPON LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

At the Westminster Police-coart on Thursday afteracoa Mr. Montagu Blackmere Bickerton, proprieter of the Crown public-house, in York-street, Westminster, Mr. Noah Foster Baltimore, of the Snow Shoes public-house, and Mr. Richard Wake, proprietor of the Standard Music-hall and public-house, Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, were summoned by Thomas Seriven, inspector of the Society for Enforcing the Licensing Laws—the two former for permitting their houses to be the resort of reputed bad characters, and the latter for neglecting to affix his name to his premises.—The cases had created some sensation, owing to the fact that the police had found no fault to find with any of these premises, and that these proceedings apparently formed part of a general attack. All the cases were dismissed, the magistrates awarding the defendants costs.

The City Press understands that the number of livery.

THE City Press understands that the number of liverymen on the register of voters for the City of London for the year 1882 is 7,319, as against 7,689 for the current year, being an increase of 230.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

Hotel Pillagise.—On Tuesday, Thomas Cripps, 30, and Joha Kensley, 60, were indicted for stealing two bottles of whisky and other articles, value together 22, the property of Edward Thomas Harall, the master of Cripps.—Mr. Keith Frith prosecuted; Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for Cripps, who pleaded guilty, and Mr. Robert Williams for Kensley.—Thomas Partridge, detective sorgeant, said at six on the morning of the 18th of September he was in Exeter-street, Strand, and saw Cripps, who was night porter at Haxell's theel, come out and look up and down the street. He returned to the house, and shortly afterwards the other prisoner came out carrying two parcels. He followed him into the Strand, where he told him that he was a police-constable and asked him what he had in the parcels. Kensley replied that they contained a few things he had bought in Covent-garden Market. Witness told him he had just seen him leave Haxell's Hotel, and that he must see what the parcels contained.—Prisoner said he did not know, and that they were given him by the night porter.—Witness took the articles to Bow-street Station, where he found they contained two bottles of brandy, two of whisky, two of champague, and about 3lb. of mutton chops and a loaf. In the third parcel were some potatoes and a piece of bread. Witness then went back to the hotel and told the other prisoner that Kensley had stated that the parcels were given him by Crippe. He said he was very sorry he had taken them from the hotel, and he could not tell what induced him to do so.—Mr. Robert Williams addressed the jury for Kensley, and they returned a verdict of not guilty.—Mr. Keith Frith said Mr. Haxell had been robbed to a great extent, and that Cripps could give important evidence as to what had been done with the property.—Mr. Frentice deferred passing sentence until next sessions.

Yesterday, Mr. William Harris, landlord of the refresh-

Seesions.
Yesterday, Mr. William Harris, landlord of the refreshment-rooms at Latimer-road Station, appealed against a conviction of Mr. Paget for keeping the premises open during prohibited hours on Sunday. After a long hearing, the Bench quashed the conviction, on the ground that it had not been proved to their satisfaction that the dendant or his servants knew the persons who were served were not travellers. They would have affirmed the conviction if it had been shown that the appellant wilfully shut his eyes to the practice which there is reason to believe prevails of making use of Latimerroad Station, and taking penny tickets at it for the purpose of obtaining drink at the refreshment-rooms.

MUSIC AND DANCING LICENSES.

TER Bishop of Durham has consented to become president of the Bishop Auckland centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Reval View to Folkertene and Hytheto Sandgate, which needsy the Prince of Wales formally opened to the public the new parade from Hythe to Sandgate, which has just been completed. His Royal Highness was received at Hythe Station by the majors of Hythe and Folkestone, and proceeded in a carriage with Earl Sydney and Sir E. Watkin, M.P., through Sandgate to Folkestone, collowed by a procession of over 200 carriages, thousands of people lising the route. On the way the new parade, which is a mile and a half long, was passed and declared open by his Royal Highness. At Folkestone the Prince of Wales laid the first concrete block of the new deep sea harbour, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Pavillon, together with the Duke of Edinburgh and other distinguished guests. His Royal Highness returned to London by special train at 4.35 in the afternoon.

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from 10 a.m. till dusk; shooting at long range, Tottenham. As it is now the last month of the Volunteer year, it is hoped members will not lose a day in completing their classing and drilla.—Mattriew Core, Major and Adjutant.

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